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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether his name or another's, or whether he has ordered it or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the Publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

ANOTHER LAKE DISASTER.

Foundering of the Steam Barge Mendota.

THIRTEEN LIVES SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.

CHICAGO, September 13.—The propeller Depere arrived in Milwaukee yesterday, and her officers gave a brief report of the foundering of the steam barge Mendota. The Mendota, with the barge Morning Star, was sailing along the west shore of Lake Michigan Thursday night and at a point nearly opposite Point Betsey, foundered and was soon sinking. The crew and passengers numbered twenty persons in all. The life-boat was launched, seven of the persons on board got into her, and the remaining thirteen went down with the boat. The life-boat reached Manitowoc in safety, as also the barge Morning Star. The propeller Truesdel, being at Manitowoc, took the barge in tow and reached Milwaukee last evening. No particulars of the disaster are given. The captain's name nor the owners' names are not mentioned and it is not known where she belonged. She had on a cargo of coal and was bound upward. The son of the owner of the boat was on board, with his wife, and he managed to get into the lifeboat, but his wife failed to do so, and he jumped back onto the sinking boat and was drowned with her.

MISSISSIPPI.

Trouble Reported in Tallahatchie County.

MEMPHIS, September 13—Passengers by the train from Grenada report serious trouble in Tallahatchie county, Miss., some ten miles west of Charleston. The whites there had sent runners to Oakland for assistance, and the citizens there and at Grenada were organizing to go there. No definite information of the nature of the troubles was received, and owing to the distance from the telegraph office it is impossible to obtain a reliable or detailed report.

Later—A gentleman who arrived from Charleston, Miss., this evening, gives the following account of the troubles in Tallahatchie county. Last Thursday two negroes, who it is claimed live in Arkansas, registered as voters in Friarson's Store and warrants for their arrest were issued and given to a constable, who took a posse with him. As they approached the place where the negroes were staying the latter saw them and fled. They were pursued into Coahonia county and two of the posse, Evans and Buford, it is claimed, fired at the negroes as they ran. The negroes in the vicinity of Trenton, hearing of the affair, armed to the number of seventy-five and proceeded to Friarson's Store and demanded that Evans and Buford should be given up to them, believing in the meantime in a very riotous manner. County Treasurer Stewart, who is also Deputy Sheriff, assured them if they would return home he would arrest Evans and Buford, which he did not do, and on Sunday it was ascertained that a larger body of armed negroes had gathered at Trenton, and the whites living near Friarson sent Treasurer Stewart and Jerry Evans to Oakland to induce them to disperse, but they found them very violent, and threatened to hang both Robinson and Stewart. They returned in haste and notified the citizens that the negroes were swearing vengeance against them. Calls were then made on Oakland, Charleston and Grenada for assistance, and men have gone from those points.

DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP!

The Old Brig "Lawrence" Raised in Erie Harbor.

ERIE, PA., September 13.—Commodore Perry's flagship, the Lawrence, sunk in Erie harbor sixty-two years ago, was today raised and the bottom found to be in a good state of preservation. She is to be exhibited at the Centennial.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 13, 1875.

DECISION OF THE MIXED-SCHOOL QUESTION IN BROOKLYN.

Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to-day rendered a decision in the civil rights case, wherein Wm. F. Johnson, colored, sought to compel the principal of a public school to admit his son, instead of sending him to school provided for colored children. The Court holds that common schools are a public charity, that the benefits conferred by them are a free gift from the State and that, like every other donor, the State may prescribe in what manner and upon what terms and conditions the gift may be enjoyed. In conclusion Judge Gilbert says that the statute by guaranteeing equal privileges does not confer the right to enjoy them in common with any class of persons or in any particular school, and that nothing has been shown from which it can be inferred that the relator has been deprived of the equality of privilege to which he is entitled. The motion for a mandamus is denied.

ARRIVAL OF A VESSEL WITH YELLOW FEVER—THE CREW DYING IN JAIL.

A vessel from South America anchored in East river to-day with the yellow fever on board. The captain passed quarantine without making report and was arrested for a violation of the quarantine code and remanded to jail for examination to-morrow.

RALSTON MEETING OF CALIFORNIA PIONEERS.

About forty members of the Associated Pioneers of California met this evening to give expression to their sorrow for the misfortune which overtook the late Wm. C. Ralston. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the sympathies of the association are in entire accord with those of the citizens of San Francisco, who have recently borne such emphatic testimony to the character of the man and paid such warm-hearted tributes to his memory, and extending the tenderest sympathy to the bereaved family.

FIRE RECORD.

Anderson, Indiana—$8,000.

CINCINNATI, September 13.—The *Enquirer's* special reports the burning, at Anderson, Indiana, this morning, of B. G. Ackerman's dry goods store, E. B. Hasley's grocery, M. Cherry's billiard room and Foster's restaurant. The latter building was demolished to check the spread of the fire. Total loss $8,000; insurance small.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather and slight rise in temperature, northeast to southeast winds and falling barometer.

Base Ball.—At St. Louis, Hartfords 3, Browns 0.

The order of Red Men met in National Convention in Cincinnati yesterday.

The fast mail trains arrived at Crestline at 11 P. M. and at Columbus at 11:50 P. M., both on time.

The sixth annual fair of the Northern Ohio Fair Association was opened at Cleveland yesterday.

In the cricket match in Philadelphia yesterday, the Americans scored 117 and the Canadians 44 in the first inning. The game will be resumed to-day.

The Supreme Court of West Virginia yesterday announced its decison declaring the Capitol-removal bill constitutional by the unanimous opinion of all the judges.

A meeting of the Evangelical ministers of Chicago met last night and resolved to extend an invitation to Messrs. Moody and Sankey to come to that city at once and begin revival work.

The whites of the senior class of the Boys' Central High School of New Orleans decline to attend because a colored man has been appointed Professor of Mathematics for that school by the School Board.

The amount of rain for the past week, averages about as follows in the various districts: St. Lawrence Valley, 1.36 inches; New England, 0.40; Middle Atlantic States, 0.50; South Atlantic States, 0.05; Eastern Gulf States, 0.50; Western Gulf States, 0.30; Lower Lake region, 0.75; Upper Lake region, 0.95; Ohio Valley, 0.42; Tennessee, 0.50; Upper Mississippi Valley, 2.00; Missouri Valley, 1.06; Minnesota, 0.25.

It is understood that the fight which has so long continued between the St. Louis and Southeastern and the Louisville and Nashville Railroads, in the matter of cutting rates between St. Louis and Nashville and between Nashville and Louisville, is in a fair way of adjustment. It is expected that the officers of the roads will have a conference this week, adjust their difficulties and cease hostilities.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.
Consumers can save money and always have good bread by using White River Flour.

ORANGE CULTURE.

How the Delicious Fruit is Raised in Florida—Views of a Practical Man.

(Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.)
SANFORD, ORANGE COUNTY, FLA., September 8, 1875.

The delightful climate of Florida attracts each winter a great rush of health and pleasure seekers. Each year the number of visitors swells rapidly, and there is also a constant stream of permanent settlers; for it is found that the summer climate is as pleasant and as beneficial as that of the winter. Besides those who come for these objects, and those who aim to combine health or pleasure with profit, there are many who come, or who send their capital, for profit alone, and as the State and its capabilities of climate and soil become known, these are fast increasing their numbers. Gardening and semi-tropical fruit growing for the Northern markets are the most attractive enterprises, and that branch of fruit growing which promises most as a permanent investment is orange culture.

"An orange grove, once established, is an heirloom; only, unlike other heirlooms, it pays a handsome interest," and being also a "thing of beauty" it is a double "joy." It is almost equal to an annuity. More than one poor widow now gets her living from the proceeds of a few trees carelessly planted before the war. An instance is given of one who now lives comfortably upon the product of forty trees which were neglected for cotton during the lifetime of her husband.

COST OF AN ORANGE GROVE.

There may be as many estimates as there are groves, or localities selected for them. According to estimates lately published by Z. H. Mason, M. D., one of the few who have had long experience, the first cost of a ten acre grove, on "pine land," may be put at $1,400 to $1,500. This includes land (at $30 per acre), clearing, fencing, plowing, 690 three-year old trees and planting. After the grove is planted it ought to have several plowings a year, and cultivation near the trees with the hoe; and this must be continued for about five years, when the grove should be "in bearing."

Add, then, to the above estimate of first cost, say, three plowings a year, with cow peas turned in for green manure.....$120
Three hoeings.....60
One application of guano or other fertilizer (if desired).....50

Making cost of cultivation per year.....$300
And in five years, a total of.....$1,900

A resident, who does not put a cash value upon his own work, may deduct the cost of the labor. Non-residents will add the cost of superintendence, remembering that this, besides seeing that the work is properly done, includes responsibility of management, judgment as to times and methods, inspection for and treatment of disease, faithful and clear correspondence—in short, whatever can thus fairly be debited from.

If this should bring the cost up to $3,000; if, adding interest, taxes, loss and contingencies, the cost of the grove at the end of five years should sum up $3,500 (and with proper management and good fortune it ought to be much less) it will still be a very good investment. This will appear from a consideration of the

PROFITS OF ORANGE GROWING.

These are also variously estimated; as for instance in a letter lately published, "They bear fruit in three years, and in five years each tree will produce from 1,000 to 2,000 oranges, worth from one to three cents each. A grove of 300 trees will in five years begin to give an income of $3,000 or $10,000 a year!"

This confident counting of oranges before the trees are planted is as bad as counting chicks before the eggs are laid. Yet even in this there is an element of possibility. Dr. Mason states that in four to six years the trees may be expected to begin to produce in small quantities. Say that in five years 600 out of the 690 bear an average of twenty-five oranges, in all 15,000. They are worth, at two cents each, $300, or eight and a half per cent. on the entire cost of the grove, and from this time forward our grove should pay expenses and a rapidly increasing interest. Quoting again from Dr. Mason, "when twelve years old, the trees will, if proper attention has been given them, average at a low estimate, 800 oranges"—a crop worth from $5,000 to $15,000 according to quality and location. These are the figures; and some instances will serve to show how reliable they are, for figures may easily be made to like about orange growing; indeed, it is astonishing what immense profits may be figured out of it.

Dr. Mason states that his net returns have been $2 per hundred as the grove forseveral years. Col. Dany, of Oaange Mills, reports to the Department of Agriculture, that he sold the crop from forty twenty-year old trees and forty trees with six year old tops for $1,500, nearly $20 per tree, although half of them were not in full bearing. Last year he sold his crop at $4 per hundred delivered at his own wharf. From a published statement made by Mrs. H. B. Stowe it may be inferred that her income cannot be less than $15 per tree. The fruit of 52 trees sold last year for $1,700, as was stated before a meeting of the Fruit Growers Association. "I am almost afraid to say that a good orange tree is worth," is a common expression of those who try to estimate its value. Solon Robinson, writing to the New York *Tribune*, said: "It is safe to buy a Florida orange grove in full bearing on a basis of $100 per tree." Hon. J. S. Adams of this State placed the value at $50 per tree in the third year of bearing.

The orange tree, kept in good condition, bears every year in increasing quantity, and its life is practically unlimited. Before the great frost of 1835 there were trees in this State upwards of one hundred years old, and in Europe there are trees several hundred years old. The "Great Constable," of Versailles, is known to be 450 years old, although its roots are in a large box. One at the convent of St. Sabina, Rome, is said to date from the year 1200. At Nice, in 1789, was an orange tree which usually bore more than 5,000 oranges, and was over fifty feet high, with a trunk in which it took two men to grasp. There are single trees in Florida that produce 8,000 oranges per year; and one or two instances are given of a crop of 10,000 per tree.

That there is no danger of over-production will be seen by a glance at the market. It will include the whole United States—except the Pacific Slope, which will probably be supplied from Southern California, —for these oranges can be shipped in good condition and with little risk to all of the Northern cities. Unlike any other fruit, the orange clings to the tree and keeps well, from four to six months; thus allowing the time of gathering to vary according to the state of the market, the weather &c.

The Florida orange creates an eager demand for itself wherever it goes, and is everywhere pronounced far superior to any foreign orange sold in this country. It is just beginning to be known in the Eastern cities. Everybody eats and nobody tires of them. They may be eaten at any time and in any reasonable quantity, and are always healthy. They are not sold here on the groves at less than two dollars per hundred, and are often hard to get at that price. In Jacksonville, the market town of the State, they sell during the season at from two dollars to five dollars per hundred; the fine oranges of the Upper St. John's and Indian rivers always bringing from fifty cents to one dollar per dozen at retail.

But these great profits cannot be realized without the expenditure of time; and it is *time* that is the hardest feature of the business. A few facts may be added to what has already been said on this part of the subject. Wild, or sour orange trees, budded, but not transplanted, have begun to bear in less than two years from the bud, and in three years have made handsome tops well filled with fruit. Well budded groves well situated are getting scarce, and are held at high prices. Wild stocks, transplanted and budded, will probably bear sooner than sweet seedlings, (for which the estimates are given) but in most localities, and perhaps universally in the long run, the advantages will be in favor of sweet seedlings, which may also be budded. Many individual trees in good soil, or receiving extra care, have borne in four or five years from the seed; but the bearing age of a sweet tree is usually put at eight to ten years.

RISKS IN ORANGE CULTURE.

Frost has thus far been the most dreaded enemy of the orange tree. The great frost of 1835 is said to killed to the ground all the trees in the State, most of them at that date being in the neighborhood of St. Augustine. How far south its fatal effects extended I have not yet learned. But some of the trees then destroyed were supposed to be one hundred years old, and no such frost has occurred since; so that the interval must be at least a century and a half; and it is probably much longer, as there is no previous record of cold so severe. Even then those trees which were cut down began to bear again in three or four, and some in two years. At Christmas, 1868, and again at Christmas, 1870, occurred two of the severest frosts known in Florida since 1835. Each of these nipped the tender shoots, killed many young plantings, and destroyed both the ungathered fruit. With regard to these latter frosts, it may be said that they are exceptional; that they have not cut off the incomes from old groves, nor prevented the rapid development of new ones, and, that nearly all their bad effects might have been warded off by proper care and slight protection when frost was expected. At three years of age the orange tree may be considered hardy for ordinary frosts. Of course the further south the grove is situated, the less the risk; and south of latitude 28 degrees it is probably little regarded. It should be remembered also, that oranges are marketable full two months before there is the slightest danger from frost. Dr. Mays stated after the frost of 1868, that he had lived in his grove at Orange Mills eighteen years, and had never lost an orange by frost.

Scale insecto attacked the groves after their recovery from the great frost and did much damage; but it is not now feared by experienced growers. It is still prevalent to some extent, but yields readily to simple remedies.

Dieback is a gradual dying of the young shoots, and if not checked, of the larger branches, and even of the whole tree. It is supposed to be a result of bad culture. It is not contagious, and is little feared.

These are the principal risks in orange growing. There are others common to all fruit trees, such as storms and drought, but are not nine out of every ten of the enterprises in which, for the sake of large dividends, men every day invest their money, subject to more peril than an orange grove?

"Many men of means desire to have orange groves in connection with winter homes (or merely as a profitable investment of capital), but hesitate to act in the matter because they cannot give the enterprise their personal supervision. But there are some opportunities to secure good management at a comparatively slight cost. Find a good location beside a man who is making a grove for himself and induce him to take charge of your business; to see that your work is done, and well done, at the proper time; to receive and disburse your money; to keep your accounts; to correspond with you, and do all that is needful to bring forward your trees." This is being done in many cases by individuals and by companies. Many ladies are making such investments. Some of these persons spend the winter, or a part of it, in Florida; others never saw the young groves in which they have invested their money, and from which they look for future income. The best business men of Florida, as well as the most wide-awake of those who visit the State, and who examine her resources, are eagerly securing an interest in her present and future orange groves. ROBERT B. CRAIG.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Propositions to Open Pacific Stock Exchange—Supervisor Fouike Refuses to Come East—Distillery Under Examination.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 13.—The Pacific Stock Exchange held a business meeting to-day. Resolutions were offered providing that the resolution formerly passed fining members for doing business be rescinded; that all old business of the Exchange referring to loans and stock transactions be settled within five days; and that the Exchange resume business to-morrow, and until further action of the meeting, open a day for the transaction of cash and regular business only, and that there be a fine on each member not answering the roll call at 11 A. M. A substitute was offered providing that the Exchange, through its special committee, confer with the Executive Committee of the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board to the end that both the Board and Exchange be opened at the same time. The substitute was adopted. The original motion was then taken from the table and lost. Then the fine stands.

It is reported that Fouike, Supervisor of Internal Revenue here, who has been ordered East, will refuse to go and will resign. Fouike stated that he was using his influence to have his successor appointed here, in opposition to the recent action of the Internal Revenue Department in transferring Hawley to this post.

The Pacific distillery has been summoned by the revenue officials to produce its books, and in return Louis Schultz, one of the proprietors, makes affidavit that all the books and accounts of the concern up to July 1, 1876, have been destroyed.

Collection day has passed with no stoppages. Bills have generally been paid better than was expected, owing to the large amounts passed over at the last collection. The action of the Pacific Stock Exchange in refusing to reopen business at present, meets with general condemnation, though in the opinion of some a renewal of business on the part of both boards is inexpedient. Private transactions in the California Board are hardly to be considered as affording a criterion of the state of the stock market, as a few hundred shares can be thrown and thrown into the board would probably demoralize it. The general impression seems to be that the transactions of the California Board are rather injurious than otherwise, tending to cause an unsettled feeling, while if no business were done rates at the closing of the big boards would be considered still ruling. As it is, prices of most of the leading stocks have somewhat fallen off. It seems probable now that the reopening of the Bank of California will be delayed two months, or probably even until the opening of the Bank of Nevada, about the first proximo.

E. J. Baldwin was to-day unanimously elected a director of the Bank of California to fill a vacancy. In consideration of the fact that Baldwin is one of the largest creditors of the bank this election is considered significant of the favorable progress of the efforts of the syndicate toward resumption.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

The Westervelt Trial—The Prisoner on the Stand.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13.—The trial of Wm. Westervelt, charged with complicity in the abduction of Charlie Ross, was continued this morning.

Upon the conclusion of the brief cross-examination of Mrs. Westervelt, the prisoner took the stand and testified at great length as to his whereabouts before and since the abduction.

During Westervelt's examination he emphatically denied that he rode in a Brooklyn street car, July sixth, with a child resembling Charlie Ross, as stated by Mrs. Peers.

Westervelt swore he never saw Charlie Ross. In answer to a question whether he had any knowledge of his whereabouts, he replied "No, sir; I wish to God I had."

The Burglar who Entered the Houses of Messrs. Rawle and Reed at Erie, Gets Twenty Years.

ERIE, September 13.—Samuel Israel, *alias* Jacob Miller, the Chicago thief who burglarized the houses of Mayor Rawle and Hon. Charles. M. Reed, was to-day sentenced by Judge Vincent to twenty years' imprisonment. This is the longest sentence ever given in this court.

Montreal Bank Teller Absconds.

MONTREAL, September 13.—Nichol, teller of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, absconded Saturday, taking over $20,000.

The Southern Band of Counterfeiters.

LOUISVILLE, September 13.—The *Courier-Journal's* Nashville special says: Five more counterfeiters have been brought to Decatur from the vicinity of Tuscaloosa, Ala. The band was up in the hundreds, extending through Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas and back north through to St. Louis. The band had a regular constitution and by-laws and was composed of some of the most prominent men in the States mentioned. They were supplied with counterfeit dyes on the National Bank of Paxton, Illinois, and Traders' Bank of Chicago; twenties and fifteens in United Treasury notes and fifty cent scrips. It was mostly circulated in Tennessee among the poorer classes and farmers. It is estimated that $100,000 has been distributed. Baskets full were captured with the men arrested. Some had money in the seams of their clothing, but hands and wherever it could be hidden. The detectives have been working the case for six months.

Ohio River Steamer Sunk.

LOUISVILLE, September 13.—The *Evening Ledger* says the Louisville and Henderson steamer Tarascon sank near West Point Sunday night by a snag. She was coming toward Louisville, with a large amount of freight and a number of passengers, none of whom was hurt. The freight was all saved and the only damage was to the boat.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Harlow Chandler, grocer, on St. Paul street, Montreal, has suspended, with liabilities of $200,000.

Moody and Sankey held three services at Northfield, Massachusetts, on Sunday. To-day they will decide upon plans for a revival campaign.

Edwin Booth is not recovering so rapidly as his physicians expected, and it is now thought probable that he will be obliged to cancel some of his engagements.

Abraham Mententhal was arrested in Baltimore on Saturday, charged with larceny and having secretly left Chicago after removing all the stock from his store amounting to several thousand dollars, including over fifty watches and other articles left him for repair. Mententhal waived an examination and returned to Chicago without requisition.

Theodore Tilton leaves Brooklyn to-day to begin his lecture season, and he will deliver his new lecture, "The Problem of Life," to-morrow in Port Jervis. Thence he goes to Binghampton, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, Cortland, Ithaca, and to many other points in New York. His agents have arranged that he shall lecture in New York city on September 29, the same night that Mr. Beecher is to be received in the Brooklyn Academy. He will not lecture more than two hundred nights, or if his health continues good, possibly two hundred and twenty-five nights. Mr. Tilton does not expect even in the most remote way to speak of the scandal, and his agents say that he will not allow his intimate friends to broach the subject. Mr. Tilton receives $100 a night for his lecture, and more in larger cities. He is to speak every night except Sundays and on Christmas until the 1st of June.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

What to do with Mississippi.

The President Expected Back to Hold a Cabinet Meeting.

Republican Leaders in the State Differ in Opinion---The Attorney General Still Counsels no Interference.

Three National Banks Organized this Month with an Aggregate Capital of Half a Million.

Secretary Bristow Orders Better Copying Ink for the Preservation of His Records.

Session of the Red Cloud Commission.

Testimony of Doctor Cox and Beef Contractor Bosler.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 13, 1875.

The Mississippi Problem Unsolved.

There appears to be so much real uncertainty as to the real condition of affairs in Mississippi that it is not unlikely the President may deem it necessary to come on to Washington and hold a full Cabinet meeting for the purpose of deciding what is proper to be done. The Republican leaders in Mississippi appear to be somewhat divided among themselves as to the necessity for Federal interference, which fact tends considerably to embarrass the Administration. The Attorney General still holds, however, to the opinion that the situation is not such as to call for Federal intervention.

New National Banks.

Since the first of this month three new national banks have been organized, with an aggregate capital of $500,000; one in Vermont, with $300,000 capital, one in Ohio and one in Massachusetts, with a capital of $100,000 each.

A Preference in Inks.

In consequence of the indiscriminate use of inferior qualities of copying inks, it has been found that many of the official records of the Government are now almost illegible. To prevent a recurrence of this trouble, Secretary Bristow, after inquiry, has issued an order specifying the inks which shall be used by the Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 13, 1875.

MORE TELEGRAMS TO GOVERNOR AMES—THE PRESIDENT EXPECTED BACK TO HOLD A CABINET MEETING.

Attorney General Pierrepont this morning telegraphed to the attorney at Jackson, Mississippi, to inform him without delay of the present condition of affairs in that part of the State. He also telegraphed to Governor Ames that he had invited the President at Long Branch all the telegrams in regard to the troubles, and is now awaiting the further action of the President. It is probable the President will return to Washington to-morrow or next day, when a Cabinet meeting will be held to consider the Mississippi troubles.

THE MARSH COMMISSION—EXAMINATION OF A BEEF CONTRACTOR AND DOCTOR COX.

The Red Cloud Commission expect to finish their examination of witnesses in Washington the present week. Professor Marsh and Commissioner of Indian Affairs Smith were at the Commission rooms to-day. The latter, it is said, will make a statement occupying less than an hour. Professor Marsh desires the personal attendance of several more witnesses, among them, Mr. Bierer, now in Michigan, who was telegraphed for this morning. Mr. Bierer has sent a statement, but Professor Marsh desires him to be interrogated. No more witnesses are to be examined besides those already summoned, unless their names are handed in to-day.

Mr. Bosler, beef contractor, was examined as to the purchase and delivery of cattle by him under the Foreman contract, for the year ending 30th of June last. The entire number of cattle purchased was 20,826; number delivered Red Cloud, Spotted Tail and other agencies 28,606, the difference between these amounts having been lost by stampedes, theft of Indians, etc. For cattle delivered the Government paid $700,650. The cost of the cattle, with the expense of delivery, was $5,518 51, and deducting the interest on account and incidental expenses, there was a net balance of profit to the contractor of $130,000. With regard to the contract for 1873, every head of cattle receipted for was delivered.

Mr. Bosler was questioned in regard to the weight of cattle delivered and the manner of keeping cattle through the winter. He sometimes bid rather high for beef contracts, because he had but few competitors. There are few companies, first because it takes a large amount of capital to fulfil contracts, and second because there are but few who have had any experience in such business. He always paid cash on delivery. He never paid any money to prevent others from bidding, and never heard of the lowest bidder being bought off.

Dr. C. C. Cox, of this city, who was one of the Special Commission appointed in 1874 to negotiate with the Sioux Indians relative to the surrender of their hunting privileges in Nebraska, testified that soon after he returned home Secretary Delano wrote him asking him if he had seen anything wrong in the matter of rations, and he replied that he had not. In his letter he spoke of samples of flour shown by Col. Long, which Long pronounced unfit for use. He spent an hour or so at Yellow Hair's camp and took tea with him. They had short cake, which was rather dark and heavy, but still tasted good, as he was very hungry and tired. He was in a delicate state of health at the time and it produced no injurious result that he could discover. He would repeat the cake and tea that he found on a table in Washington. He asked if he might give his impressions of what he saw in the Indian country, and permission being given, he said he never heard an Indian complain of the quality of the articles furnished him. There was great complaint in council and no Indian could speak without saying something in regard to violating treaties, &c., &c. The Indians were chronic grumblers, and in his opinion a little less indulgence and a little more authority by the Government would be better both for the Indians and the Government.

IN MEMORY OF THE LATE COMMISSIONER BLOW.

The District Commissioners to-day adopted the following:

Whereas, The commissioners of the District of Columbia have heard with deep regret of the death of Hon. Henry T. Blow, who was a member of the Commission as originally constituted, and faithfully discharged his duties as Commissioner until he resigned. His colleagues and successors unite in an expression of their profound respect for his memory and their sincere sympathy with his family in their great and irreparable loss. He was highly intelligent, enterprising and patriotic, and faithfully performed every private and public trust committed to his hands."

CASUALTIES.

Boiler Explosion—Three Persons Killed and One Fatally Injured.

AUBURN, N. Y., September 13.—The boiler in the saw mill of Chatham Brothers, in Skaneatles, Onondaga county, exploded this morning, killing A. P. Chatham and his son and a son of John Prince, and fatally injuring an unknown person.

Killed in a Quarry.

CINCINNATI, September 13.—Alfred McGinnis and Cyrus Gentry, employees in a stone quarry at St. Paul, Indiana, were crushed to death by the falling of stone and earth on Saturday last.

The Bloomsburg *Columbian* says that a serious and probable fatal affray occurred at Rohrsburg on Tuesday morning last, between Samuel Bogart and his father-in-law, Abraham Kline. The parties have been on bad terms, and in almost a constant state of quarrel for some years, the unfortunate relation extending even into Bogart's family. It is represented that on Tuesday morning Kline went into Bogart's store, and as he was about entering made some threats of personal violence. Bogart was standing in the door, and as Kline essayed to enter, the formed grabbed a pitchfork from behind the door and stabbed him in the forehead with it, penetrating the brain. Kline is reported in a dying condition. Bogart was placed under arrest.

Important Notice.

Millers and dealers are hereby notified that the White River Brand was patented as a trade mark, and proceedings will be brought against all persons for refilling my bags or barrels, or for imitating my brand in any form.

THE EQUINOX.

Arrival at Chicago of the Sole Survivor.

He is Picked up by a Schooner After Being Thirty-one Hours in the Water.

HIS ACCOUNT OF THE DISASTER.

CHICAGO, September 13.—Reuben Burr was brought to this port this afternoon by the schooner Havana, Captain Ross, having been picked up after floating thirty-one hours on the pilot house of the wrecked vessel Equinox. He was helmsman of that craft, and is supposed to be the sole survivor of the crew. He was picked up eighty miles south-southwest of Manitou Island, on Saturday. He stated to a *Tribune* reported substantially the following facts: The sea was very rough all night before the catastrophe, and the vessel sprung a leak while he was at the wheel, at 1 A. M., Friday. A tour of inspection showed the bulwarks stove in aft. Burr and the mate attempted to stop the leak, but found it impossible, and after consultation it was decided to lower the boats. The schooner was hailed and asked to come alongside, but probably she did not hear, and was, at all events, unmanageable. Signals were given and lights displayed, but without avail. A boat was lowered on the port side and the mate, owner, watchman, five deck hands, engineer and two firemen got in. The ship went down almost immediately. Burr swam for a long distance side by side with the Captain. They finally caught spars and separated. Afterward Burr caught the pilot house and occupied that with the second cook. The latter, however, after nearly a day's sailing, was unable to stand up, became unconscious and slipped off. Burr was taken up by the Havana, much exhausted, on Saturday morning. He is, however, feeling well now, owing to having received the best treatment from the crew of that vessel.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

SHIPMENT OF GOLD TO NEW YORK.

LONDON, September 13.—Gold to the amount of twenty-seven thousand pounds sterling was withdrawn from bank to-day for New York.

SPREAD OF THE CATTLE DISEASE.

There are six thousand cases of cattle disease in Devonshire, an increase of two thousand during the past week.

FAILURE OF A GLASGOW MERCHANT.

LONDON, September 14, 5:39 A. M.—John H. Watt, a merchant of Glasgow, has failed. His liabilities are estimated at $250,000.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER STATE OF VIRGINIA.

It is reported that a leak was discovered in the steamer State of Virginia, when she was one hundred miles east of Cape Race. There was fourteen feet of water in her hold before the position of the leak could be ascertained. Water-tight compartments saved the vessel.

European Turkey.

SERVIA ENFORCING NEUTRALITY.

LONDON, September 13.—A special from Vienna says the Servian Ministry have issued a circular to the chiefs of the several districts, saying: "We are living on the best of terms with the Porte; we therefore order that you prevent this good understanding from being disturbed, either by permitting volunteers to join the insurgents, or by the exportation of arms, ammunition or provisions.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SERVIAN SKUPTCHINA.

KRAGUYEVATZ, September 13.—The Skuptchina elected Commissioners of War, Finance and on the Constitution. The members of these committees are mostly Liberals and Conservatives and Communists. The great powers have expressed to Servia their satisfaction with the tone of Prince Milan's speech. The address in reply will probably be debated in the Skuptchina on the 17th.

VICTORIES FOR THE INSURGENTS—RESIGNAL OF SIEGE OF TREBIGNE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 13.—Serious fighting occured on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday last, in which the Turks were defeated and this resulted in the renewal of the siege of Trebigne by the insurgents.

SERVIA PROTECTING HER FRONTIER.

BELGRADE, September 13.—On account of the threatening concentration of Turkish troops on the frontier, the Servian Government has ordered the mobilization of six frontier brigades, aggregating 24,000 men, each soldier to be supplied with one hundred rounds of amunition.

POSITION OF MONTENEGRO.

LONDON, September 14, 6 A. M.—A special to the *Morning Standard* says the Prince of Montenegro, replying on Saturday to a deputation which urged a declaration of war, declared his decision would depend on the attitude of the Servian Skuptchina.

Spain.

POLICY OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

MADRID, September 13.—General Jovellar, the new Premier, has repeatedly stated that Spain's most urgent need is an end of the civil war, that the question of the New Constitution should be left to the Cortes and that the efforts of the ministry at present will be directed to the pacification of the Kindom.

France.

VIOLENT STORMS IN DEPARTMENT OF HERAULT—FIFTY HOUSES DESTROYED AND MANY LIVES LOST.

MONTPELLIER, September 13.—Violent storms have occurred in this neighborhood and great damage has been done to crops. A waterspout destroyed fifty houses at St. Chiniac. Nine dead bodies have been recovered and sixty persons are still missing.

ATTITUDE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY.

PARIS, September 13.—The Constitutional party in France have resolved to force M. Buffet to break openly with the Bonapartists at the next meeting of the Permanent Committee, or to convene the Assembly before the appointed time.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 13.—Steamships Lord Clive, Kleptsack, State of Virginia and Republic, from New York, and Vaderland, from Philadelphia, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, September 13, 5 P. M.—The rate of discount in the three months' bills in open market is 1 5-16@1 3/8 per cent, or 1/4@3/8 per cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £25,000. Consols 94 9-16. United States bonds—5-20s 1865, do 1867, 108; 10-40's 105; new 5's, 105¼. Railroad securities—New York Central 94; Erie 16½; preferred 34.

PARIS, September 13.—Rentes 66 francs 65 centimes.

FRANKFORT, September 13.—United States bonds—New 5's, 105¾.

ANTWERP, September 13.—Refined petroleum 23¾ francs.

LIVERPOOL, September 13.—Cotton steady; middling upland 7d; Orleans 7¾d. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 1,500 American. Wheat—No 2 to No. 1 spring 9s@9s 10d. Corn—Mixed 30s. Pork—Western 80s; Eastern 90s. Lard 58s. Refined petroleum 9¾d; spirits do 9¾d.

LONDON, September 13.—The weather is fair and favorable for gathering hops and for bringing grain into fine condition. In "Mark Lane" English wheat is two shillings per quarter lower than last Monday, and foreign one to three shillings lower, according to samples. Flour is very dull, irregular and lower.

LONDON, September 13.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the corn trade for the past week, has the following: "There has been but little change in the wheat markets generally, which, with the new produce, have only been moderately supplied. The best quality mostly maintaining its previous value, while inferior has tendered downwards. The general average is now within a sixpence of last year, though the amounts thus sold were double those now, but foreign imports still being free the country has been amply supplied at rather lower rates. Flour has recovered a franc in Paris, and fine old wheat has risen one shilling per quarter. The French markets generally have been calm and unchanged, but in some of the country places there has been a further decline. Belgium and Holland have given way in new qualities about a shilling per quarter. In Germany the tendency, from the fineness of the weather, has been downward. The same is true of Hungary for inferior qualities, though the yield is scarcely an average one, but at Odessa holders maintain prices, greatly to the detriment of the export trade, in the confidence that they will eventually be paid for their patience as the season advances and the general deficiency is known. Still, looking at the present, yield as only an average one in quantity, and as from this a large deduction must be made for its general lightness in the actual amount of flour produced, we may possibly count on a further deficiency of 750,000 quarters, at a time when our population is vastly on the increase. We have no doubt that the imports will meet our necessities, but we expect that as the season terminates it will be a close run.

The Erie *Dispatch* says: R. N. Dunn, the milkman, is the owner of a wonderful milch cow. She is but four and a half years old and is the mother of six calves—the last three at one

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THE exports from Philadelphia last week amounted in value to $542,098.

THE Colorado election, to decide whether that Territory is to enter the Union as a State, takes place to-day.

THE result of the Maine election is a codicil in the will of the people which will enable the Republican party in other States, also, to read its title clear to its heritage.

THURSDAY, September 9th, was a splendid day for snakes at Erie. Two of the largest vipers the State could turn out were started running on that day. PIOLLET is the name of the largest serpent of the two.

JUDGE PERSHING will not resign. Of course he will not. He has no faith in his chances of being elected, and he will hold on to the sure thing he already has. If he was an honest man he would not sit on the bench while running for Governor.

"NOMINATE your poison." This is the euphemistic style of asking a man to take a drink, out West. The Democrats at Erie seem to have understood it literally, and they accordingly chose two of the most poisonous Copperheads—PERSHING and PIOLLET—as their candidates.

ON the 15th inst., General CHAS. ALBRIGHT, of Mauch Chunk, will leave for Ohio, having accepted the invitation of the Ohio Republicans to speak in the campaign. The General is an able and veteran stump orator, and will do good service in the Buckeye State for the Republicans.

THE Chicago *Tribune* is cruel. It blames WALLACE with the Democratic platform. Why, bless you, WALLACE had as little to do with the platform as the *Tribune* had. There *was* a man in this State named WALLACE, but, in the language of HANS BREITTMAN, "there is dot barty, now?"

THE St. Louis *Times* thinks that one of the strangest things in this nineteenth century is the manner in which that 14,000 Republican majority in North Carolina succeeded in electing a Democratic Constitutional Convention, which has effected a Democratic organization. The matter is easily explained. The Bourbon State Legislature had previously gerrymandered the State in such a manner as to swindle the Republicans out of the legitimate fruits of their victory.

THE way to reform is *not* to reform. This is the new Democratic discovery. It is going to reform the State government by putting at the head of it a lawyer who, as a legislator, changed his vote upon receiving a $500 fee; and it undertakes to reform the State Treasury by putting into it a man who accepted a bribe of $400, and threw it up under the mistaken notion that the money was worthless. If that is the way to do it, the Democrats have made the most notable discovery of modern times.

SENATOR GORDON, of Georgia, says the whites of Mississippi "have been apathetic to a great extent for the last three or four years because they have been cowed by the heavy negro majorities against them. They are chirping now, though, all over the State, and they will redeem Mississippi." He adds: "Whenever the white people of a State make up their minds to carry the elections they can do it, no matter what the negro majority is." The true inwardness of these observations will become the more apparent when it is borne in mind that the Democratic clubs throughout Mississippi are turning themselves into military organizations, and that according to the local reports of the New York papers there is a marked increase in the Southern demand for firearms.

THE New York *Times* notes increased activity in trade, in that city. It says that the present fall trade "is regarded by the majority of business men as more permanent and rational than the trade of any season for several years. This is not entirely because of a brisk trade. It is rather in consequence of the nature of the business transacted. Almost without exception the merchants of the city report that their customers are buying carefully. No goods are bought on speculation. No risky chances are taken in the nature of the stock laid in in the small stores throughout the country, but in every direction the standard, substantial needs of the consumer are provided for in comfortable measure; and while prices are lower and the margin of profit consequently less, people are learning economy. From both West and South come encouraging reports of the prospects for the season."

THE Illinois Episcopal Convention meets to-day for the third time, for the purpose of electing a bishop. Professor SEYMOUR was the first chosen, but he was rejected by the General Convention. Dr. DE KOVEN was the next choice, but the standing committeees refused to confirm him. It is not impossible that he may be presented again, his friends claiming that there has lately been a considerable change of sentiment in the church in his favor. Many names are mentioned as candidates, among them Dr. CONRAD, of Philadelphia; Drs. AYRAULT, of Oxford, New York; RANKIN, of Geneva, New York, and BURGESS, of Springfield, Massachusetts. The choice certainly ought to fall upon some one who is free from all reproach of Ritualism on the one hand, or extreme Low Churchism on the other, and who may be able by virtue of the fact that he is entangled in none of the feuds which have distracted the church, to restore the Diocese of Illinois to the high standing that it once possessed.

OVATIONS do not always ovate, it seems. A "citizen's demonstration" was arranged at Pottsville for last Saturday evening, to congratulate Judge PERSHING upon his nomination as the Democratic candidate for Governor. The usual "outpouring of the masses" was called for, but, according to the account of the proceedings given by the special correspondent of the New York *Times*, if the result is to be accepted as a test of the popular enthusiasm at the Judge's home over the action at Erie, it can scarcely inspire the Democracy with a flattering hope. Out of a population of fifteen thousand, about two hundred men and boys, marshaled by the most ardent of the local Democratic politicians, and headed by a band of music, marched in disorderly procession to Judge PERSHING'S residence. The nominee came out and made a three minute speech, followed by some rambling remarks by another speaker, the entire proceedings hardly occupying an hour, when the gathering listlessly dispersed, the band returned down town, and the demonstration was over, leaving behind it, says the correspondent, "an unpleasant effect of an initiatory fizzle." And a fizzle it will be to the end.

THE proceedings of the Democratic State Convention remind one forcibly of the days when Fishing Creek Confederacies flourished, and the Copperheads were in arms all over the State to resist the draft. PIOLLET was one of the chief organizers of the Fishing Creek Confederacy, and exhausted his ingenuity in devising schemes to prevent the Government from carrying on the war.

PERSHING, at the same time, was giving the conspirators all the aid and comfort he could in the Legislature. He served in the House of Representatives from 1861 to 1865, and in every case voted steadily with the anti-war Democracy. In one of his speeches, which is published in the *Legislative Record*, he especially glories in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 as the foundation of Democracy. He declared the doctrine of States Rights to be the corner-stone of the Democratic faith, well knowing that that doctrine had plunged the country into a bloody and expensive war. He believed in the right of the Southern States to secede, and he denied the right of the Government to coerce them into obedience. He held, and he holds now, to the rebel doctrine of States Rights, in all its applications, and his sympathies, in the national struggle, were all with the men in grey.

PIOLLET'S LEGISLATIVE RECORD.

The nominee of the Democrats for State Treasurer was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1846, when Messrs. BIGHAM and HILANDS were members from this county. He was, during the session, a member of the Committee on Banks, and Mr. HILANDS, of this county, was on that committee with him. Strong efforts were made, that year, to repeal the charter of the Lehigh County Bank. The Bank Committee were equally divided about the reporting of this bill. It was held over nearly a month, as was understood, at the instance of Mr. PIOLLET. DANIEL MCCOOK, a younger brother of Dr. MCCOOK, late of Pittsburgh, was at Harrisburg lobbying for the bill. MOSES Y. BEACH, of New York, was the chief owner of the bank. It was understood that PIOLLET was in treaty with MCCOOK about getting this bill out of the Bank Committee. The whole facts as proved before Judge PEARSON, before whom MCCOOK was afterwards tried, were about as follows: Negotiations had been going on for some time between MCCOOK and PIOLLET about getting the bill out of the committee. Finally arrangements were made that the money was to be paid the next morning. All the parties were Democrats and boarding at the Buehler House. MCCOOK had Col. PIPER, of Bedford, concealed, rolled up in a buffalo robe under his bed to hear what passed at the payment of the money. PIOLLET was paid $400 in the notes of the Plainfield Bank of New Jersey, and the bill was to be reported at the next meeting of the committee. PIOLLET, however, biowed on MCCOOK, and laid the money on his desk in the hall of the House, and stated he had been offered it as a bribe.

MCCOOK was bound over and tried before Judge PEARSON about a month afterward and was convicted of the offense. THADEUS STEVENS defended MCCOOK. On the trial PIOLLET was examined as the chief witness. Among other things, he stated, having gone into MCCOOK'S room and received the $400; he returned to his own room, sat down and counted the money, and he said he wept to think that anybody would be, or could be bribed for $400. THADEUS STEVENS said, "Gentlemen of the jury, I have been doubting Mr. PIOLLET'S statement heretofore. Here is one part I suppose to be exactly true. He tells you about counting the money in his own room, shedding tears. He admitted that he was not aware of its being Plainfield Bank notes until this point of time. Now, he knew that Plainfield Bank was in bad repute, in fact he supposed it to be utterly worthless. These tears fell not because of the attempt to bribe him—but because he thought they had passed utterly worthless paper upon him. His virtue could not stand an attempt to bribe him with counterfeit money. Now gentlemen of the jury, had he not gotten into a passion over it, had he gone to a broker'sand learned that he could have had them changed to gold or silver for from five to seven per cent., he would have pocketed the insult and you would have been saved the trial of MCCOOK.

Colonel A. HILANDS was a member of this Bank Committee, was examined in court and knows all the details. The Bank Committee all believed that PIOLLET had been inviting this affair to bribe him.

In regard to 1847 the *Post* states that PIOLLET and Judge KNOX led the Democracy. The Republicans were in the majority in 1847. DAVID WILMOT, member of Congress, had offered the WILMOT proviso in 1846. PIOLLET supposed that the Democratic party of the North at least would run off on that track. He therefore laid off by resolutions or instructions in favor of it. These passed the House by a vote of ninety-seven to three. Judge KNOX and most of the other Democrats from the North stood to their integrity and consequently in a few years thereafter abandoned the Democratic party. But PIOLLET, when he found the general Democratic party took the other side—ate his words and resolutions, turned and quarrelled with WILMOT, and from that day to this has been the most obsequious follower of the slave Democracy.

The last three years PIOLLET has pretended to have abandoned the Democratic party and been seeking to lead the Grangers and the Labor Reformers. About the last of March he was in a Labor Reform —an anti-monopoly convention at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Harrisburg. His speech was chiefly confined to abuse of both the old parties.

He wanted these people to nominate him for Governor, and then he would force the Democrats to take him.

If he is elected Treasurer the money belonging to the sinking fund will be sunk beyond redemption in the shortest possible time.

DEMOCRATIC REBELS.

Both of the Democratic State nominees have been, of late years, rebels against Democratic authority. They are both bolters, and both have, within a short period, denounced their party as unworthy of public confidence.

PIOLLET, for the last three years, has been endeavoring to build up a third party in this State, and to that end has freely denounced the Democratic party as unsound, corrupt and totally unfit to live longer. His testimony on that point, from his lifelong connection with it, should be conclusive; but his party may retort upon him that it was brought into disrepute by just such men as he is. His acceptance of a bribe of $400 for his action as a member of the Legislature, and his surrender of the money only when he was led to believe that it was worthless, was one of the vile scandals that brought low the Democratic name.

PERSHING, likewise, is a party renegade. When a portion of the Democrats of Schuylkill county revolted against the nomination of Judge RYAN, simply because he was a Catholic, they found a candidate in PERSHING to run against him; and they elected him, as a bolter, over the regular Democratic nominee. He set his party at defiance, simply to get an office, and consented to the acts of his friends who resisted the party nominee solely because the Catholic Democrats had forced the nomination of RYAN upon the party. It is but two years, we think, since PERSHING consented to occupy this Know-Nothing attitude.

The party now rewards these two rebels by nominating them for the chief offices of the State. In nominating PERSHING it indorses his revolt from the Catholic predominance in Schuylkill county, and notifies the Catholic voters, there as well as elsewhere, that they must take a backseat; and in nominating PIOLLET it confesses and concedes that it is all he has been representing it to be—corrupt, worthless and unfit to live.

The party also confesses, by these nominations, that any Democrat is at liberty to bolt its nominations, whenever he pleases. PIOLLET justifies it and PERSHING indorses it; and the honest, decent Democrats should express their concurrence by bolting from both of them.

HOW PERSHING GOT WEALTHY.

The article which we publish to-day from the Johnstown *Tribune*, together with one from the Allentown *Chronicle*, are worthy of study. It seems, from the Johnstown paper, that the Democratic candidate for Governor started in life poor, and practiced law in that country (not county) town with an income not exceeding $1,800 a year; and that, on this slim income, he has not only maintained his family, but acquired a personal fortune of $75,000. How he was able, on this light revenue, to acquire so much, is a mystery; but the article from the Allentown *Chronicle* may serve to explain it. Five years in the Legislature may have been a great help to a man who was struggling along on $1,800 a year.

MR. RUSSELL ERRETT is Clerk of the Senate. He is supposed to be good in figures. We submit the following comparative statement of the contingent expenses of Adam Woolever, Esq., Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, and Russell Errett, Chief Clerk of the Senate, during the session of 1875, as they appear upon the books in the Auditor General's office:

Adam Woolever, Clerk of the House, contingent expenses for 1875:	
To amount drawn on warrants	$6,000 00
By amount disbursed	$4,692 33
By amount held for outstanding bills and contingencies	2,307 67
	$6,000 00
Russell Errett, Clerk of the Senate, contingent expenses for 1875:	
To amount drawn on warrants	$4,900 00
By amount of disbursements	$3,725 17
By amount held for outstanding bills and contingencies	1,174 83
	$4,900 00

In the Senate there are fifty members. In the House there are two hundred and one members. The cost per Senator under Clerk Errett was $98. The cost per Representative under Clerk Woolever was $29 85. Had Mr. Woolever, Democrat, spent as much per capita as Mr. Errett, Ringster, in the "contingent" line, the expenditures in the House would have reached $19,698. Mr. Woolever, Democrat, therefore saved the State $13,698, which Mr. Errett would clearly have spent had he been in his place. But, of course, Mr. Errett can explain the difference—to his own satisfaction.—*Post.*

The difference is easily explained. The supplies, for both Houses, under the new Constitution are furnished under contract, and are no longer purchased by the clerks, whose expenditures are confined to the contingent expenses that cannot be contracted for. These relate, exclusively, to taking care of the halls of the two houses; and the expense of keeping them comfortable, clean, and in order do not depend upon the number of members in each. The hall of the Senate is as large as the hall of the House; each hall occupies one-half of the main building, and one-half of the committee rooms and rooms in the basement are assigned to each House. The clerk of the Senate has therefore one-half of the Capitol building to take care of, and the clerk of the House the other half; and the fact that the Clerk of the Senate has, according to the *Post's* own showing, taken care of his half at a cheaper rate than the Clerk of the House has taken care of his, redounds to the credit rather than discredit of the former.

If, now, the *Post* will hunt up the amount of the bills paid by Dr. SHURLOCK, the retiring Clerk of the House, and will add that amount to Mr. WOOLEVER'S expenditures it will get a better point of comparison. The Clerk of the Senate held over, and his accounts include parts of two years' expenses; the Clerk of the House came in only in January last, and the retiring Clerk settled the bills incurred prior to the meeting of the Legislature. It is but fair to add his bills to those paid by Mr. WOOLEVER.

The *Post* will find that there is no capital to be made out of these figures. The Clerk of the Senate, for one, is not afraid of the strictest scrutiny into the expenditures made under his direction.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

To-day the Maine Democracy feel main sick.

The poet Stoddard has his hands full of rheumatism.

The "narrow gauge skirts" is the Western name for 'em.

Maine is the Sunrise State. Politically as well as otherwise.

Jeff. Davis does not travel in sleeping cars during his present lecturing trip.

A musical distich. Singer, the sewing machine man, left nineteen million dollars.

The Canadian Government thinks of imposing a protective duty upon anthracite coal.

Cheap cable telegraphy from and after to-morrow. Now let us have a little more truth.

Mrs. Cabbage, of Kansas, wants a divorce from her husband. She says he has no heart.

The single passenger car on the Pennsylvania lighting mail train may be termed a postscript.

The tramp nuisance is now at its height, the fall crop of tramps being the largest of the whole year.

Charleston, S. C., proposes to organize a line of steamers to run direct between that city and Liverpool.

The cost of the great works of engineering skill constructed within the past fifty years has been $16,500,000,000!

A very flattering prospect is pictured of the character of the art exhibition to be looked for at Philadelphia in 1876.

"Public spirit!" The New York horse railroad companies propose to raise three million dollars to defeat rapid transit.

There is not so much foolishness about the Louisville *Courier-Journal* as there used to be. Cause; less editorial matter.

The imports and exports of Halifax for the last month show a great falling off compared with the same month last year.

Look after the cattle. From Europe and from various sections in our own country, come advices of new and strange diseases.

The Commissioner of Pensions talks of substituting salaried surgeons for the present boards of medical examiners to examine pensioners.

There is to be a department at the Centennial for the exhibition of poodles. Here's a chance for Eli Perkins to make himself known.

An expedition is organizing for the thorough exploration of the great Oklinokee swamp in Georgia. It has never before been attempted.

What promises to be an immense coal mine near Russellville, Ark., is now being developed. It contains eighty-three to eighty-five per cent. of fixed carbon.

The *Sanitary Record* says: "The only day's rest in seven is not now sufficient for our needs." Here's a chance for a reformer to give the people two Sundays a week.

Herafter in an original claim for pension any fee within the legal limit of twenty-five dollars, which may be agreed upon by the claimant and attorney, will be allowed.

The New York *World* reports two hundred and fifty-four resorts of thieves, gamblers and tramps in that city. Handy places for the Democracy in election times, eh?

A New York paper informs us that "a bit of calf's rennet, soaked in milk, will cure a felon." By all means try it on Tweed, Lord, and other Democratic dignitaries, then.

The experimental tests of steam-boiler safety valves commenced at Washington yesterday, under the direction of a committee of the Board of Supervising Inspectors of steam vessels.

Similia similibus? The New York homeopathists have taken formal possession of the "Inebriate Asylum" building on Ward's Island, and hereafter it will be a homeopathic hospital.

A very considerable impetus has been given to the trade in firearms by the late rifle matches in Ireland and England, and trade in this branch of American manufactures is better than ever.

Southern papers are warning illicit distillers to be on their guard for the "pimps and blackmailers, otherwise known as detectives" that are on their track. Beautiful spirit of law-abidingness, isn't it?

One million pounds of dried peaches, it is estimated, will be produced this year in Delaware and Maryland, by the new system of evaporization; the quality will be superior, and cannot fail to have a depressing effect on sun-dried fruit.

PERSONAL.

Subscriptions for Captain Webb, the Englishman who lately swam across the channel from Dover to Calais, are pouring in from all parts of England. It is expected that at least 5,000 will soon be raised.

The death is reported of a man who, the French think, may have been the involuntary cause of their defeat at Waterloo. Pierre Cockx, a naturalized Belgian, was arrested by the army of Blucher, tied to a horse's tail, and made to serve as a guide during the terrible days of June 15 and 16, 1815. At least so the French obituary says. Pierre has just died at Nogent, at the age of seventy-five.

Postmaster General Jewell, while at Litchfield, Conn., the other day, went out on the lake to row, and got along very well till he tried to get ashore again, when the boat slid toward the middle of the lake, leaving the General wildly "straddling between the boat and the wharf, till the distance between his feet became so great that he fell into the water, from which he was rescued in a very moist condition.

The St. Louis *Globe* gives a long account of an old maid at Martha's Vineyard. She delights in chickens, and gives them such affectionate little names as Teedie Taiule, Phebea Peadee, Leetoogie Tickling, Joatie Yofy, Zeenie Dick, Teppetie Tappan, Pondy Lily, Ottee Ohetо, Tealsay Meedoolsay, Aterryryree Opacky, Leatolla Rosenie, Lavendy Lyndsay, Gallinnie Juannie and Valatee Pinkote. In sufficient explanation of these little peculiarities the *Globe* states she is a poetess.

A very romantic case has just come to light at New Haven. In 1849, Henry Stevens, a prominent dry goods merchant of New York, being childless, adopted a boy two weeks old, whose mother had died soon after its birth, and whose father was unable to take care of him. When twenty-five years old, married and settled in business, he found, for the first time, that he was not Mr. Stevens' son, and at once began a search for his parents, though he was unable to receive any information of them from his adopted father, who soon afterward died. He soon found that his mother was dead and buried at New Haven, and came to that city to investigate, where almost the first person he met proved to be his sister's husband, who informed him that his father was in California, though he had been in the city eight months before, and a telegram has been sent to announce to him the whereabouts of his son, whom he has not seen for twenty-six years.

PERSHING, THE REFORMER.

A Little Incident in His Legislative Career —A Sudden Conversion and what a $500 Fee Had to Do With It.

[From the Allentown Chronicle.]

Judge Pershing has been dubbed by a New York paper the Tilden of Pennsylvania. We suppose this means that he is a reformer," and the title is bestowed because while performing his sworn duty he sentenced three Democratic Commissioners to one year's imprisonment. But we don't see why it is more to a judge's credit to pass sentence on an official thief than it is on a sneak thief, a burglar or a defaulter in private life. We have no doubt the Judge is a good judge. He is now away from all temptation and he should not be taken to Harrisburg to be spoiled, and that he can be spoiled is shown by the following little incident which is related of him: When Pershing was in the Legislature, a bill came up in which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was deeply interested. Mr. Pershing made a vigorous speech against its passage and the next day when the vote was taken Pershing recorded his vote in its favor. As this caused considerable surprise, one of the members said: "Why, Pershing what caused this sudden change?" "You see," he replied, "I reside in Johnstown and as the Pennsylvania Railroad passes through there and has large interests at that point, they, last night, retained me as their counsel and paid me at once a retainer of $500, and after being employed by them I could not go against them." This happened before "Reform" was the popular cry of the opposition. It at least shows that the Judge loved money ten or fifteen years ago, but as his practice was not a very lucrative one, perhaps he had need of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's fees. He now draws a good salary as judge and is independent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and in that fat berth he intends to stay. The Democrats want him to resign and take the stump. Particularly anxious are the Schuylkill county aspirants for judicial honors, but Cyrus thinks "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and it refuses to give up his $4,500 a year for the uncertainties of the State Executive mansion.

But, worse than all, the Judge is a political trimmer. He has not the honesty and the courage to give a straightforward answer to an important question upon one of the vital issues of the campaign. When interviewed at Pottsville, yesterday, by a New York *Times* correspondent, his replies show this, and prove that the claims of some of his supporters that he is an honorable and honest man above the average of politicians, is not supported by facts. In the interview referred to he said he did not know how the papers knew he was a hard-money man, "as he was not aware that he had ever expressed his sentiments on the subject." Then he claimed to have been so busy that he had not time up to last evening to read the platform on which he was nominated, yet upon further questioning his views so nearly coincided with it that he either dictated the resolutions or else had read them. The correspondent represents him as cautious about lying to inflation, as inflation, but condemning the action of Congress in reference to specie payments. We conclude from this interview that Mr. Pershing is not the superlatively honest, straightforward and honorable man that the refined ideas of the "Reformers" demand.

That Temperance Meeting in East Liberty.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

On Saturday evening I attended a street temperance meeting in East Liberty, and heard some very good singing with a very bad moral; all about a devoted wife and daughter who waited, in their prairie cabin home, until the "we sma' hours ayont the twelu," for the return of the drunken brute who stood in the relation of husband and father, offered him their own untasted food, and got driven out into a winter storm for their pains. On their way to a house where they had often found shelter, in similar circumstances, the mother died and the amiable husband found her corpse next morning, and the daughter almost a corpse, begging *papa dear* to let her go home. The moral was that these two women were angels of the first water, instead of suicidal lunatics who were deficient in the natural instinct of self-preservation.

All the sentiment which leads women to think it a sacred duty to bring themselves down to daily companionship with a creature, who voluntarily degrades himself to reason, is false and ephermal, and does a world of mischief. No drunkard has a right to have a wife or child! He has no right to transmit his diseased appetites and evil habits to posterity; and the woman who becomes the mother of his children is simply a criminal party to his crime against the race and the State. Then, after she has given birth to a creature destined to immortality, all the reparation she can make is to protect it, with her life, from the evils to which she has made it heir. To do this she should remove it, and herself, from the power of the monster who, at any moment, is likely to murder his own off-spring.

The temperance movement has done more harm than good, simply by creating a public sentiment which holds it to be a superhuman virtue for women to give birth to children whom they know, as certainly as they can know anything in the future, are to be beaten and starved, are to shiver with cold for the want of each month, if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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To which we respectfully call the attention of the afflicted public. This medicine has been sold from this store for a great many years and has given universal satisfaction, as many prominent citizens of this city will testify. Those suffering from this distressing complaint will bear testimony. Sent by mail.

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IT MAKES THE

LOCK STITCH

With the least and most simple machinery of any SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. It, therefore, WEARS LESS than any other, and combines, with its remarkable simplicity and ease of running, great quietness of operation with a wonderful range of work. Don't fail to examine it.

FOR SALE BY

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

CARDINAL MANNING, in a recent address at Liverpool, demanded that education should be everywhere "Christian, Religious and Catholic." Unless this was affected, children would not grow up Catholics. They must not be permitted to hear of Protestant heresies, and Catholic parents and voters must make it their first duty to put a stop to Protestant teaching and secular schools. It thus appears that an attempt is being made in the old world as well as in the new to inclose Catholic children by a wall of ecclesiasticism, and finally to drive back the whole of Christendom into mediæval submissiveness and darkness. The game is a bold one, and is being skillfully played, but it will not succeed if the friends of civil and religious liberty will only keep watchful and united.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

THE ABSURDITY OF IT.

It is all very well for the poets to tell.
By way of their song adorning,
Of milkmaids who rouse, to manipulate cows,
At Five o'clock in the morning.
And of moony young mowers who bundle out-doors—
The charms of their straw beds scorning—
Before break of day, to make love and hay,
At Five o'clock in the morning!

But, between me and you, it is all untrue—
Believe not a word they utter:
To no milkmaid alive does the finger of Five
Bring beaux—or even bring butter.
The poor sleepy cows, if told to arouse,
Would do so, perhaps, in a horn-ing;
But the sweet country girls, would they show their curls,
At Five o'clock in the morning?

It may not be wrong for the man in the song—
Or the moon—if anxious to settle,
To kneel in wet grass, and pop, but, alas!
What if he popped down on a nettle?
For how could he see what was under his knee,
If, in spite of my friendly warning,
He went out of bed and his house and his head
At Five o'clock in the morning?

It is all very well such stories to tell,
But if I were a maid all forlorn-ing,
And a lover should drop, in the clover, to pop,
At Five o'clock in the morning;
If I liked him, you see, I'd say, "Please call at Three?"
If not, I'd turn on him with scorning:
"Don't come here, you flat, with conundrums like that
At Five o'clock in the morning!"

—*John Paul.*"

The Democratic Nominations.

As will be seen by the proceedings of the Democratic Convention, published else where, Cyrus L. Pershing, formerly of this place, has been nominated for Governor on an inflation platform. The nomination was made not because Pershing was considered the proper man, but because the friends of the prominent candidates spoken of could unite on no person who had a political character. There are some people here who imagine he will make a strong candidate, but he has not been so before, although he has been benefited by dissensions in his own party, just as he was at Erie last night. He was elected several times a member of the Legislature from this county, but there never was a time within our recollection that the Democrats could not elect their nominee, provided he received five-sixths of the party vote. He has been whipped for Congress, for Judge of the Supreme Court, and for Judge of the District Court of the Southern District of Cambria by an overwhelming majority, and was only elected Judge of the Schuylkill District Court because there were divisions in the party there. He has profited greatly by office, and is considered worth about $75,000, although no man who knows anything about his practice here believes that it averaged $1,800 a year, and he had no other source of income, except his profession and his politics. He is a cunning, close-mouthed little man, who can worm himself into more places, say less, do less, and make more money by this course than any man on the continent. Here he is considered very thin material.

The nomination of Victor E. Piolette for the office of State Treasurer was a fitting finale to the doings of the Convention which attempted to ride on both sides of the financial question, and which nominated Cyrus L. Pershing for Governor. He is somewhat noted as a breeder of short horns in Bradford county, better remembered as Charles R. Buckalew's right hand man in the Columbia county draft riots of 1864; as the President of the Fishing Creek Confederacy, and, in short, a traitor whom nothing but the misplaced leniency of the Government kept from spinning at a rope's end at the close of the war.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

HUBER, the younger, one day took an ants' nest to populate one of those glass contrivances which he used for making his observations, and which consisted of a sort of glass bell placed over the nest. He set at liberty one part of the ants, which fixed themselves at the foot of a neighboring chestnut tree. The rest were kept during four months in the apparatus, and at the end of this Huber moved the whole into the garden, and a few ants managed to escape. Having met their old companions, who still lived at the foot of the chestnut tree, they recognized them. They were seen, in fact, all of them, to gesticulate, to caress each other mutually with their antennæ, to take each other by the mandibles, as if to embrace in token of joy, and they re-entered together the nest at the foot of the chestnut tree. Very soon they came in a crowd to look for the other ants under the bell, and in a few hours our observer's apparatus was completely evacuated by the prisoners.

A Popular Error Corrected.

It is an absurd but very common error to suppose that a disordered condition of the liver can be remedied by a simple cathartic. Such is, however, far from being the case. Cathartics do not touch the liver at all. It is only when (as in the case of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters) the cathartic principle is combined with the tonic and stimulative elements, that the great secretive gland is directly acted upon. The Bitters, although sufficiently laxative to relieve the bowels moderately, do not owe their anti-bilious effects to purgation merely, but to their power of rousing the liver from its inaction and impelling it to secrete and distribute the bile in sufficient quantities for the purposes of digestion and evacuation. Its effect upon the stomach and bowels is such as to insure the regular discharge of the functions named and prevent obstruction or irritation of the biliary ducts—in other words, to secure entire co-operation with the liver.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,351 56.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. semi-annually on the 1st days of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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FOR SALE BY

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

DRY GOODS.

Saturday, September 11th.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS
IN
NEW FALL DRESS GOODS!

New Black and Colored Dress Silks,
All Qualities, from Lowest to Finest.

At 12½c, Very Desirable New Plaid Dress Goods.
At 18¾c, 22c and 25c, Choice New Fall Dress Goods.

Bargains Unsurpassed in this Country
IN
Black All Wool Cashmeres,
All Qualities, from 62½c to $1 75.
AND
Black Mohair Alpacas,
From 25c to 87½c.
An Immense Stock of all the Different Qualities.

GREAT VARIETY OF
New Camels' Hair Cloth,
New Fall Plaids, choicest colors.
Plaid Camels's Hair Cloth, extra fine.
New Cashmeres, Sateens, Sergos.
New Alpacas and Mohair Lustres, all colors.
Fine Camels' Hair and Cashmere Plaids.
New DeBeges, Poplins and Suitings, all kinds.
New Mourning Dress Goods, great variety.
Children's Dress Goods, everything desirable.
New Skirting Moreens, all colors.

Extraordinary Inducements Offered in
Black Dress Silks,
From $1 00 to $3 50.
COLORED DRESS SILKS, all new shades.

NEW LADIES' READY MADE SUITS.
NEW SACQUES, SHAWLS, &c.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,
Nos. 165, 167 and
FLANNEL DE
JOSEPH HO
MARKET
SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARMONY BARRED
Shown in the largest variety of pat
value of any in the market.
BARRED EAST
ALL WOOL AND UN
PLAIN FLANNEL, Scarlet,
TWILLED FLANNEL, Gray,
And CANTON FLANNEL, of best known
EVERY DEPARTMENT FULL OF
Examination of Stock will

CARPETS.

JULY 6, 1875.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS!

During this month, while taking stock, we shall offer goods on hand at the lowest prices reached since 1862; will close out many of our new and choice patterns, to make place for others,

At Less Than Actual Cost.

A number of MADE-UP CARPETS, in Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain, will be sold at less than auction prices.
Call early and get the first choice of patterns.

McFarland, Collins AND Co
New No. 101 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS!
Oil Cloths,
Cocoa and China
Mattings,
LINOLEUM,
Rugs, Mats,
Window Shades,
Table and Piano Covers,
IN EVERY QUALITY AND STYLE,
At Reduced Prices.
O. McClintock & Co.,
33 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING,
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS.

ROOFS.

Wm. B. Scaife & Sons,
119 and 121 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Erect in Any Part of the United States,
Iron Roof Frames
AND
Iron Mill Buildings
COVERED WITH
CORRUGATED IRON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Corrugated Iron,
FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.
The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Sidings, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

NICKEL AND SILVER PLATING.

Mansfield & Co.
ARE PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF
Nickel and Silver Plating
AND
POLISHING,
In the most prompt and satisfactory manner, and at reasonable rates.
No. 13 Second Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh Wire Works,
ESTABLISHED 1842,
No. 35 Market Street.
I have associated with me in my business of Manufacturing Wire, PATRICK

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL
Allegheny Valley R. R. Income Bonds,
Will find it to their interest to call on or address
G. B. HILL,
Tths No. 100 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, September 13, 1875.

Some very timely and sensible remarks on the best way to aid the revival of prosperity are made in a recent issue of the *Financier*. The burden of the article referred to is that by individual efforts to forward the movements of trade and industry the consummation can be brought about. "If," says the *Financier*, "the majority should, each man for himself, resolve to look only or chiefly on the bright side, to increase in some measure his purchases during the next year, and generally do what he can to improve the tone and volume of business, does anybody question what the effect would be?" and, to quote again from the same article, "we should like to have this question answered: How is the country to get back to hard-pan by sitting in dolorous inaction, wondering whether it has got there and waiting for that result to be reached, or by doing something? The growth of confidence, we hold, is the very thing which is to decide how long and how crushingly the contraction process is to last; and although it is quite true that no feeling of confidence can restore lost wealth and time, to refuse for that reason to try to regain health would be as irrational as for a rich man to refuse food and medicines because the fact of his past sickness and present weakness could not be altered. The financially diseased parts have been mostly sloughed off; the crops are good; the markets are scantily stocked; confidence is chiefly wanted now, and there ought to be a noticeable improvement this season." These ideas are very just and well-timed; but they require two or three qualifications. It is very desirble that every man who can promote business activity by prosecuting business enterprises on a safe basis should do so. But it is first necessary that every class of enterprise to be pushed into activity should be placed on a sound foundation. If men have interests in lines of industry or trade that can only be prosecuted at a loss, it would be a three-fold injury for them to expand their operations before they had got down to a safe basis. It would injure themselves by the loss which they must suffer, and would exercise a like influence upon all others who had interests in the same line of business; while the general public might be temporarily benefited, but in the end would be injured by the bankruptcy and ruin which must ensue. "Slow and sure" is not so bad a motto in repairing the losses of the past two years, and it is well to bear that fact in mind. Nevertheless, with this qualification, there is much in the ideas quoted above that will bear consideration.

There are many lines of enterprise lying dormant now for no other reasons than over-caution and lack of enterprise, and which, if successfully prosecuted, would do much to stimulate every department of trade and industry.

—In addition to the statistics of current railway earnings published in our last, the *Financial Chronicle* gives some more figures of interest in regard to railway earns at the present time. We extract as follows:

Aside from the meager reports of current earnings, there are some features of interest in regard to particular roads. The New York *Tribune* has the following of Lake Shore, though the authority therefor is not stated:

We are furnished with the figures given below as the aggregate earnings for the first month of August, which compare with previous years as follows: 1875, $1,566,914; 1874, $1,414,-518; 1873, $1,184,506.

The earnings and expenses of this road to June 30, 1875, we have had: the gross earnings from July to December in each of the last four years were as follows:

	July.	August	September.
1874.....	$1,255,831	$1,414,818	$1,532,702
1873.....	1,408,956	1,566,914	1,791,375
1872.....	1,326,144	1,472,014	1,645,849
1871.....	1,140,387	1,304,253	1,377,633

	October.	November.	December.
1874.....	$1,589,407	$1,333,892	$1,393,915
1873.....	1,785,186	1,433,784	1,572,692
1872.....	1,774,839	1,567,875	1,492,235
1871.....	1,410,386	1,353,361	1,248,704

The total for six months in 1874 was thus $8,-484,625, and if it be assumed that the company will show an average decrease from July to December this year of $100,000 per month, the gross earnings for the last half of 1875 would be $7,994,695, which would leave the net earnings, allowing 79 per cent. for operating expenses—that being about the percentage for the first six months of this year.

The Central Pacific report for the year 1874 has just been issued, and it contains a supplementary statement of earnings and expenses for six months to June 30, 1875, which shows that the net earnings for first half of this year were $4,229,783, against $3,482,885 in 1874. The net earnings by months are as follows, the figures being given in mixed coin currency:

	Earnings over Operating Exp'ses.	
	1874.	1875.
January.....	$ 388,943	$ 406,092
February.....	340,644	382,542
March.....	407,813	552,190
April.....	621,059	770,180
May.....	1,045,376	962,583
June.....	879,543	946,500
Totals.....	$3,482,885	$4,229,783

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad of California, during August, were $50,038 coin. The net earnings of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad for the month of July were $65,933, against $54,930 for June, being an increase of $10,900. The net earnings of the same road for the seven months ended July 31 were $376,840, against $311,704 for the corresponding period of 1874, showing a decrease of $41,864. For August the net earnings are estimated at $100,000, against $66,207 for August of last year, thus showing an increase of $33,793. The net earnings of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad for July were $120,413, being an increase of $28,089 on those of last year.

—In the general stock market during last week the advance of 3 per cent. in Erie was a feature. The advance was based upon some imaginary benefit which the road is to receive through the substitution of two or three gentlemen representing English interest as directors of the company, in place of the same number who have been induced to retire. The *London World*, in an article upon Erie and its many English "protective committees," one of which, as it is understood, Sir Edward Watkin was representing in his recent four-day examination of the property, closes as follows:

We are far from grudging Sir Edward Watkin the £8,000 which he receives for his trip to America, more particularly because none of this money comes out of our pocket, and we sincerely hope that the sea voyage may do him, his son, and his secretary, who accompany him good; but it is to suppose that he can really be of any service in the double capacity of a representative of the second mortgage holders and a representative of the shareholders is folly. The railroad, at the best, can only earn sufficient for paying interest on its debts, and it appears very improbable that it will ever earn enough to do this. When the shares were above forty, and Mr. Jewett, the President, was indulging in imaginative resumes of profits, we said to holders, "Sell." We give them the same advice now. They may rest assured that committees cannot convert a rotten egg into a fresh one. If holders get $1 00 for their shares it is $1 00 more than they are worth.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 13, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold.....	116¼	116⅛	116	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.....	119½			120¾	
5-20's, 1864.....	118			118¾	
5-20's, 1865.....	118			119	
5-20's, 1865, new.....	118⅝				
5-20's, 1867, registered.....	120¾				
5-20's, 1867.....	120¾			120¾	120¾
5-20's, 1868.....	120⅞			120¾	
10-40's, coupons.....	117⅛			117¼	117¼
Currency 6's.....	122½				
New 5 percents.....	117⅝				
Western Union Tel.....	80	79⅞	79¾	79⅝	79
Quicksilver.....		37½			
Pacific Mail.....	37⅝	38⅛	37⅞		37⅞
Panama.....		102			
Adams Express.....		102			
American Express.....		63			
N. Y. Central.....					104⅝
Erie.....	17⅜	18	17⅝	17⅝	17
Michigan Central.....		91			
Michigan Southern.....	56	56¼	55¾	55¾	54⅞
Illinois Central.....		96¼			95
Cleveland & Pittsb'g.....	99¾	99¾	99¼	99⅝	98⅝
Do. preferred.....		97½			97
Rock Island.....		107¼			107¼
St. Paul common.....					35¾
Do. preferred.....	62⅝	62⅞			62
Wabash common.....					6
Fort Wayne.....	100				
Ohio & Mississippi.....	19	18	17⅞		17
Union Pacific.....					75
Marion.....	122				
Hannibal & St. Joe.....	22				21¾
Iron Mountain.....	95				95
C. C. & I. C.....	4				4
Missouri 6's.....					101⅜

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central..	50¾	50¾	....
Reading.....	56¾	57¼	....
New Jersey Central....	130½	131	....
Oil Creek.....	94	95	....
Lehigh Valley.....	62¾	62¾	....
Allegheny Valley.....	91½	....	....
Central Transpo'n Co.	47	....	....
Empire Transpo'n Co.	51	....	....
P., C. and St. L. m. b.	75½	76	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 116¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, September 13.—Money 5@6 per cent. Custom receipts $252,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $66,000. Clearings $39,000,000. Bankers' bills 84@484.

GOLD.

Opened at 116¾, fell off to 116, advanced to 116⅝ and closed at 116⅜. Rates paid for borrowing were ½, 32, 1-64 and 1-16 percent. per diem and 6@7 per annum; loans also made flat and finally at 1-64@1-32 per cent. per diem.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government and railroad bonds firm. State bonds more active; Tennessees a fraction lower. The Wall street markets were all agitated during the last hour of business by rumors of failures, these in some cases giving names. Inquiry respecting each found that each rumor was wholly untrue. The President of the Gold Room, shortly before the close of business, publicly announced that the reported suspension of the house of Wilkins & Gates, which had been rumored, was untrue. The most reckless use of names in good standing was made during the afternoon and were without doubt for the purpose of depressing speculative shares. There is nothing new concerning the affairs of the Messrs. Schuchardt to-day, beyond a report that their whole liabilities are $1,100,000 with ample assets, if there is to be an early improvement in Railroad values to pay out in full. The Messrs. Mallory & Butterfield, 41 Broadway, the largest paper board dealers in America, representing some fifty different mills, announced their suspension to-day, although they have been in difficulties for some days past. Their failure is due to contractions of values as well as to the fact that they have been keeping a large stock on hand. In the present insanity of the paper trade they have sought to deal as far as possible for cash, but this they have found impracticable. The creditors have agreed to allow the firm to continue in business as usual without assignee or receiver. Stocks were affected by the various rumors mentioned above and yielded readily in prices to the demonstrations of the bears. The market opened firm and advanced from ½@¾ per cent., but at first call became weak and prices subsequently declined from ½@2 per cent. The greatest decline was in Ohio and Mississippi and Missouri Pacific, the former declining to 17⅝, and the latter to 44⅝, against 19¼ and 46 respectively at the close on Saturday. Western Union rose from 79¾ to 80¾. Pacific Mail rose from 37⅞ to 38⅝, and later reacted. Northwestern advanced from 39⅜ to 39¾ and then fell off to 38⅝. Erie declined from ½ to ¾, and Lake Shore from ⅝ to ¾. Union Pacific was exceptionally firm. At second call prices showed a recovery of from ¼@⅝ per cent. from the lowest point, but during the last hour of business were lower, Lake Shore declined to 56⅝, Western Union to 79¾, Northwestern to 38⅝, Ohio and Mississippi to 17, Erie to 16⅞, Pacific Mail to 38⅛, St. Paul to 35¼, preferred to 62¼ and Michigan Central to 90¾. In final sales a steadier tone prevailed with a recovery of from ⅛@⅜ per cent. Pacific Mail rising to 37¾, Western Union to 79, Lake Shore to 54¾, Erie to 17 and Northwestern to 39. Transactions at the Stock Exchange 150,000 shares, of which 15,-000 were Pacific Mail, 27,000 Western Union, 18,000 Northwestern common, 27,000 Erie, 30,000 Lake Shore and 25,000 Ohio and Mississippi.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph..	79	Wabash	6
Pacific Mail.....	37¾	Do preferred.	7
New York Central.	104⅞	St. Paul.....	35¾
Quicksilver.....	40¼	Do preferred.	62¾
Wells-Fargo Ex...	79	Terre Haute..	6
American Ex....	63	Do preferred.	18
United States Ex	43	Ohio & Mississippi.	17
Erie.....	17	Chicago & Alton..	99¼
Do preferred....	35	Do preferred.	103
Harlem.....	131½	C. C. & I. C.	4
Do preferred....	130	Fort Wayne.....	100
Mich. Central....	90	Burlington & Q....	112
Lake Shore.....	55	Hannibal & St. Joe	22¼
Illinois Central..	98	Delaware & Lack.	109½
Cleveland & Pitts..	90	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	20
Northwestern....	37½	Union Pac. stock..	73¾
Do preferred....	84½	Central Pac. bds..	95¼
N. J. Central.....	110½	Union Pac. bds....	103¼
Rock Island.....	107¼		

U. S. coupons, 1881.123¼ 5-20's, 1868..... 120½
5-20's, 1864..... 118⅝ New 5's..... 117½
5-20's, 1865..... 119 10-40's..... 117⅛
5-20's, 1865, new.. 118⅞ 10-40's coupons.. 117⅝
5-20's, 1867..... 120½ Currency 6's..... 123½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old..... 51¼ Virginia, old..... 40
Tennessee, new.... 50 Missouri 6's..... 101½
Virginia, new..... 40

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, September 13, 1875. }

The week opened up to-day with a moderately active business in the general wholesale trade, and the aggregate volume of trade was somewhat above the average. The feeling is generally good and there is an expectation of a moderate and steady trade during the fall season. The reports are to the effect that the meteorological changes of Friday and Saturday have not done any damage to the corn crop and that important grain is as yet all right. If the present week passes over without serious injury the probability is that the greater part of the crop will be beyond damage.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning has the following comments on the aspect of the commercial situation during the past week:

"The commercial situation presents no new features for comment. Business in some branches of trade has been more active during the past week than of late as it of course should be during the seasonable tendency in the prices of many articles of staple manufacture does not indicate a satisfactory condition. Produce generally has shown a marked decline for the week, with a dull trade. Grain has ruled low in all the Western markets as well as at the seaboard, but the decline has not kept pace with that of Liverpool, where wheat has dropped from 7d to 10d per central, and in corn 2s per quarter. We regret to notice that the receipts of wheat at the Lake ports show no improvement in quantity, although it is now generally conceded that the crop is a very large one, and should now be coming forward rapidly and moving toward the supplying of Great Britain, which is likely to require during the current year (September to September) from eighty to ninety millions of bushels. It seems that the accounts of the damage done to the Continental crops have been much exaggerated, and that all the deficiency in quality of grain is confined to only less than last year's, excepting, perhaps, France, which it is thought has a product sufficient for home consumption only. Denmark and Sweden the accounts are of large surplus for export, while South America has a new wheat-growing country is reported as having a surplus of 7,000,000 bushels, of which 3,000,000 bushels have already been shipped. In view of all these facts, it seems that if the Western wheat grower does not wish to repeat the experience of last year, he should at once abandon the policy of 'holding on,' and push his crop to market, accepting such prices as the law of demand and supply will yield to him."

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls.....	665
Cheese, lbs.....	155
Wheat, bus.....	1,000
Rye, bus.....	800
Butter, pkgs.....	20
Potatoes, bus.....	1,400
Apples, bbls.....	17
Corn, bus.....	400
Barley, bush.....	2,000
Oats, bus.....	1,400
Bacon, tcs.....	10
Hay, bales.....	200

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The grain trade was active and steady to-day without any marked alteration in the market. Wheat was quiet and steady. We quote choice heart at 1 58@1 60 per bushel for white; $1 56@1 58 for amber; $1 50@1 54 for number 1; prime sound new red winter $1 42@1 45; inferior or badly damaged, 80@1 40. Corn was quiet and rather weak, with a slight tendency toward lower values. We quote shelled at 75@76c per bush. for prime yellow; 74@75c for high-mixed 73@74c for low-mixed. Oats steady at 34@36c for prime yellow on track; 30@32c for mixed. Oats were moderately active at firmer values. We quote Western white at 45@46c per bushel; Ohio and Pennsylvania do 42@44c; mixed 42@43c. Rye was steady at 90@92c per bushel for prime. Barley was quiet at $1 17@1 20 per bushel for new fall. The following prices of grain were 2@3c above quotations:

FLOUR—The demand continues steady for old wheat flours, and is fair for new. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $5 25@5 50; No. 1 amber do $7 75; red wheat flour $7 50; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard old wheat flours are steady and firm as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour are scarce at $5 25@6 50; well known brands of family flour $7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $7 00; Minnesota $7 25; red winter wheat flour is active at $7 25@7 50; Graham flour $7 50@7 75; self raising flour, in ₱ packages, $6 25@6 50 dozen packages; cornmeal 95c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $5 00 ₱ bbl; Keg's $4 60. Rye flour $5 25 ₱ bbl.

HAY—The market is steady. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $22 00@23 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 $20 00@21 00. Sales from store were active at $23 00@26 00. Cut hay is quoted at $25 00 ₱ ton in car lots on track; jobbing from store at $28 00. Loose hay has been sold on the streets in a jobbing way at $16 00@17 00. Oat straw $12 00@14 00 per ton.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at $1 00@1 05 ₱ cwt; seconds $1 10@1 25 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 50 @1 60 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 65@1 70 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—There is an increasing supply, and an active demand at easy values. We quote choice eating apples at $3 50@4 00 ₱ barrel; large cooking $3 50@4 00; common to medium grades in light demand at 2@3 00@3 00.

BEANS—The market is quiet and inactive with quotations nominally at $2 10@2 15 for prime medium.

BUTTER—The inquiry for choice grades of table butter continues rather imperative and transactions are active at strong last week's quotations. We quote extra creamery butter, packed in tubs, at 30@32c per ₱. Prime to choice dairy was steady at 25@28c; the lower grades were not so much wanted and ranged from 15@22c.

CHEESE—The demand continues steady and jobbing transactions are active at unchanged values. We quote at 11@11¾c ₱ ₱ for prime Ohio factory; New York Eckes 12¾@13½c; Sweitzer 16@18c; Limberger 14@16c.

EGGS—Continue firm at former quotations; 20@22c per dozen, for strictly fresh.

FRESH FRUIT—The stock of peaches on the market was not very liberal to-day and prices were steadier than on Saturday. We quote peaches at $1 25@1 50 ₱ box for choice; 50c@$1 00 for common grades. Melons were easy at $15 00@20 00 ₱ hundred; canteloups $5 00@5 00 ₱ hundred. Plums in fair demand at $3 00@4 00 ₱ bushel. California pears are active at $4 00 ₱ box; country do $2 00@3 00 ₱ bushel. Grapes were steady at 3@3c ₱ ₱. Crab-apples $1 25@2 00 ₱ bushel. Blackberries $8 00 ₱ stand; $1 00 ₱ bushel.

HONEY—New honey is in fair supply, meeting with a moderate demand at 25@30c per pound; old is quoted at 20@22c per pound.

ONIONS—The market is liberally supplied and dull at $2 25@2 50 per barrel.

POTATOES—The market is dull and unchanged. We quote at 30@35c per bus. in car lots on track. From store there is a dull and nominal market at $1 00@1 25 per barrel; 40@45c per bushel. Sweet potatoes are quoted at $4 00 per barrel for Baltimores; $3 00 for Jerseys.

POULTRY—There is a moderate jobbing trade. Spring chickens are quoted at 45@50c per pair; fowls 40@45c per pair.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quiet at $1 95@2 00; timothy seed is jobbing at $3 10@3 20 per bushel; in round lots 2 95@3 00. Clover seed $8 25@8 50.

Provisions.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10¼c ₱ ₱; clear rib sides 14c; clear sides 14½c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured at 14½c ₱ ₱; canvassed do 14¾c. Sugar-cured shoulders canvassed 12¼c; breakfast bacon canvassed is quoted at 16¼c; dried beef sugar-cured, 15¼c; canvassed 13¼c; beef tongues, per dozen, $6 50; ham sausage 10c.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet and steady. We quote at $23 00@23 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ ₱, 143c; half bbls do 15¼c; in buckets, 15¾c; in 3 ₱ caddies, 17¼c; in 5 ₱ caddies do, 16c; in 3 ₱ pails do, 17¼c; in 5 ₱ do, 17¼c; in 8 ₱ do, 16c.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 05@1 08 ₱ gallon; No. 1 do, 95c; No. 2, 75@78c.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' tallow at 9¾c; country rendered 8¾@8¾c; medium do, 7¼@8c.

Petroleum.

September 14.—There was a firm market yesterday with an upward tendency and slight advance in crude, while the refined market was steady and firm at former prices.

CRUDE—The market opened firm and higher, with a strong buying tendency and a disposition to be posted in the part of bankers and producers to hold on. The early transactions were at an advance over Saturday, the morning quotations being at $1 02@1 03 for Consolidated certificates at wells; $1 18@1 20 for United do; $1 15@1 17½ for Clarion; $1 09@1 11½ for immediate shipment. The volume of business is more limited, being reported at 25,000 barrels. The latest advices indicate a continuance of the firm feeling and good demand throughout the day. The closing prices for Consolidated and United certificates, at wells, $1 03@1 04; Union and Pennsylvania do at $1 16@1 17½; immediate shipment $1 05@1 05. The relatively stronger feeling and more decided advance in shipment was a feature of the market, indicating an increase in the demand for actual use, and therefore showing the prevalence of healthy and strengthening influences. The markets of the region at the close were characterized by a good tone and a firm feeling.

REFINED—The market for refined petroleum continues steady with a fair demand both on local account and for Eastern shipment. The movement of oil to the seaboard also continues liberal. We quote standard white on the cars at 9½@9¾c. New York rules at 11¾@12c for prompt delivery. Philadelphia is quoted at 11¾@11¾c. Baltimore rules at 11¾@11¾c. A private dispatch from New York, received this evening, says: "The European markets are firm, and the advance in crude seems to be accepted. Sales of refined were made to-day at 12c. The difficulty in exchange is the only disturbing influence in the market."

OIL BARRELS—Former quotations are unchanged and the market is dull at $1 25@1 30 for city; $1 20@1 25 for country; 90c@$1 00 for second hand.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, September 13.—The *Herald* says: This was another very quiet day in the crude petroleum markets of the region, and there seemed to be a cessation of hostilities between the bulls and bears. The closing quotations at 9 P. M., were:

	Bid.	Asked.
United, at wells.....	$1 18¾	$1 20
Union, at wells.....	1 07¾	1 09¾
Pennsylvania, at wells.....	1 07¾	1 08¾
Immediate shipment.....	1 07¾	1 08¾
Karns, at wells.....	1 07¾	1 08¾
Relief, at wells.....	1 07¾	1 09¾
Oil City.....	1 33½	1 35
Lower creek.....	1 33½	1 33¾
Upper creek.....	1 33½	1 35

The aggregate of sales was 25,000 barrels.

OIL CITY, September 13.—The *Derrick* says: The petroleum market in the oil region was marked by nothing of importance save an advance and firmer feeling in shipment oil. United fluctuated slightly. Opening at $1 18¾, it declined to $1 17¾ sold and $1 18¾ bid. It was very quiet and only a few thousand barrels were sold during the day, until late in the afternoon. At this time some demand was made and it again advanced to $1 18¾. Other lines were unchanged from Friday. Lower road $1 30@1 32½. Upper road $1 33¾@1 35. The sales aggregated, well certificates, 12,500 barrels; certificates, pipe paid, 9,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, September 13, closing 11.—Sales are 1,000 bbls crude in bulk at 7½c and 4,000 bbls refined at 12c, showing no marked change in prices. There is not much inquiry yet and offerings are not urgent. The closing prices are: Crude in bulk 7½c for prompt and up to September 15th; do in shipping order 8@8½c; refined 11¾@12c for prompt and up to the middle of September; cases 16¾@17¼c; naphtha 10¼c. For Philadelphia delivery refined is quoted at 11¾@11¾c for spot and the month. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 11¾@11¾c.

TITUSVILLE, September 13.—Market quiet and firm at $1 32½@1 35.

ROUSSEVILLE, September 13.—Market quiet and steady at $1 30.

TIDIOUTE, September 13.—Market quiet at $1 35.

PARKERS, September 13.—$1 27½ bid for United, $1 32½ asked; $1 40 bid for shipment, $1 45¾ asked; more buyers than sellers and market firm.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13.—Market firm; standard white 11¾@11¾c; crude 6¾@6¾c.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
National O W.....	Warden, F & Co, Phila.....	50
Lockhart & F.....	Wa den, F & Co, Phila....	52
Standard O W.....	Warden, F & Co, Phila....	78
Do do O W.....	Government.....	40
J T Stockdale.....	J S Davis, Phila.....	100
J T Stockdale.....	Central Ref Co, Phila.....	200
Citizens' Ref Co..	W S Davis, Phila.....	150
Total.....		2,940

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N W Stevenson..	Central Oil Works.....	1,403
J Bushnell.....	Bellaire Oil Works.....	161
B S Duncan.....	Radiant Oil Works.....	473
J Bushnell.....	National Oil Works.....	380
J J Fisher.....	Citizens' Oil Works.....	318
J J Fisher.....	Standard Oil Works.....	240
J J Fisher.....	Bly Oil Works.....	162
Geo M Robinson.	Riverside Oil Works.....	74
Total.....		4,681

General Merchandise.

ALES—The demand is moderate at easy prices as follows: X $9 00 ₱ barrel; XX $10 00 ₱ barrel; domestic ale, in bottles, $1 50@1 75 per dozen; India ale $1 00 ₱ barrel; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 32 gallons, $23 00; barrels, 41 gallons, $33,000; hhds, 64 gallons, $55 00; in cases, 4 dozen bottles, $20 75; William Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 4 dozen bottles, $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Robert Younger's sparkling ale $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 25 ₱ dozen; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 75 ₱ dozen.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—We quote alcohol at $2 25@2 40 ₱ gallon. Highwines are easier at $1 01@1 02 ₱ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a good demand at steady prices. We quote: Extra Kentucky bags, seconds, 12c; Lewiston do, 22c; Union bags 24c; American A's 26c; Pacific bags, 25c; California grain bags 30c; English do 12c; Bran Mill 2 bushel 45c; do 2½ bushel 38c; do 2 bushel 33c.

BAGGING FOWNAS—Quoted as follows: ¼ ₱ cans $1 50 ₱ dozen; ½ ₱ cans $3 00; 1 ₱ cans $5 50; 5 cans $20 00; 10 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ ₱. Market steady and demand good.

BROOMS AND BROOM CORN—Broom corn is rather quiet but firm. We quote green hurl 3@3½c; green medium hurl 2½@3c; green stock hurl 1½@2c; green inside and covers 1½@2c; green brush 1½@1¾c; part red 1½@2c; red brush 1½@2c; all ₱ ₱ less than above. There is a fair trade in brooms at unchanged prices. We quote makers prices as follows: No. 7, common, $2 00; No. 6 hurl, $2 75; No. 4 hurl, $3 25; No. 5, hurl, $3 50; No. 3, hurl, $4 00; No. 2, hurl, $4 50; No. 1 hurl, $5 00; carpet, $4 25; fancy parlor, $4 25@4 50; steamboat brooms $3 50@4 50; wisps, plain, $1 25@1 75; wisps, fancy, $2 00@2 50; toy brooms, $1 50@2 00.

CEMENT—We note a continuance of the active demand previously reported. Quotations are as follows: Louisville hydraulic cement, $2 60@2 65 ₱ bbl; Pittsburgh hydraulic cement $1 75@2 00 ₱ bbl; Rosendale cement $3 00@3 50; Youghiogheny $2 00@2 25; Portland cement $3 75@4 00; White lime—Sandusky $1 60@1 75 ₱ bbl; Cleveland $1 65@1 75; Gibsonburg $1 65@1 75; Fremont $1 65@1 75; Eastern white lime $1 40@1 50 per bbl. Calcined plaster—French $4 00@4 50 ₱ bbl; Eastern $3 75 ₱ bbl; Nova Scotia $3 00; Michigan $3 25@3 50; Western brands $3 00@3 25.

HIDES AND LEATHER—There is a steady though not very active trade in both hides and leather. We quote as follows:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle.....	33@35c	Oak harness, best city.....	36@38c
Oak sole, medium.....	30@32c	Oak harness, common.....	30@32c
Oak sole, Spanish.....	27@30c	Hemlock, best.....	30@32c
Oak sole, slaughter in rough.....	36@38c	Hemlock, common.....	27@30c
Red sole B a mid.....	30@31c	Bridle fair, ₱ doz.....	48@50c
Red sole B a heavy.....	28@30c	Bridle leather, ₱ doz.....	44@46c
Red sole B a backs.....	32@34c	Harness leather ₱ ₱.....	44@46c
Red sole Orinoco.....	28@32c	Wax kip.....	60@65c
Saddler's skirting.....	36@37c	Waxed upper ₱ ft.....	35@40c
Saddler's skirting.....	42@44c	No. 1 pad skins ₱ doz.....	90@$1 00
Saddler's buffalo.....	40@42c	No. 2 do do.....	70@80c

HIDES.

Green salted light 7 @ 7½c	Green salt kip'.. 9 @10 c
Heavy steers..... 8 @ 9½c	Green salt calf... 11 @12 c
Green butchers' cow and steer..... 5 @ 8 c	Green butch'ado. 9 @10 c
	nominal..... 14 @20 c

LUMBER—There continues to be a sluggish trade at depressed prices. The following are the regular quotations from yards:

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₱ M.....	$50 00
Second common.....	26 00
Third common.....	16 00
Sheeting.....	16 00
Hemlock joists and scantling.....	12 00@13 00

PLANED LUMBERS.

Clear.....	60 00
Flooring boards.....	30 00
Common boards.....	20 00
Shelving on both sides.....	20 00
Shelving on one side.....	20 00
Molded weatherboarding.....	30 00
Rabbited weatherboarding.....	30 00
Rabbited patent planed.....	30 00
Half-inch unplaned.....	18 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with strips.....	30 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards.....	30 00

SHINGLE AND LATH.

Shingles, 18-inch, XXX.....	5 00
Lath.....	3 25

OILS—There is an active business at steady values. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, $1 00; miners' oil, 75@85c; best, light, 70c; No. 1 do, 60c test, 15c; carbon, 110 degrees fire test 10@11c; extra engine (amber color), 50c; No. 2 engine (amber color), 40c; extra engine (dark), 35@40c; spindle oil, 30c; West Virginia, 28 degrees paraffine, 30c; West Virginia, 25c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 18@20c; car oil, No. 1, 15c; car oil, No. 2, 12c; amber burning oil, 150 fire test 10c; resolution (prepared), $4 00; resolium (common), $4 00; axle grease, ₱ gross, $14 00; rolling mill grease, ₱ pound, 7c; Lard oil, pure winter while oil 80c; straits oil, for tanners, 55c; Linseed oil—Market is dull and prices nominal; raw 73@75c; boiled 77@80c; spirits turpentine 45c.

PAPER—Baling paper 42@56 ₱ ₱, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; rag wrapping 1½@4½c; felt paper 40@50c; straw news 2@3c; rag news 1½@3c; book paper 14@ 18c ₱ ₱.

RICE—Cotton mixed at 2½@3c ₱ ₱; and woolon at 5@c.

STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ₱ gross.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozens, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—The market is easy, with a slightly improved demand. We quote jobbing prices as $1 20 ₱ bbl for No. 1; $1 30 for extra do. Liverpool salt repacked in large sacks of 275 lbs, $2 75 per sack; dairy salt in small sacks $3 00 ₱ cwt.

TIN PLATES—The market continues easy at unchanged values. The following are jobbers' quotations:

	Per box.
IC, 10x14, charcoal.....	9 00
IX, 10x14, charcoal.....	11 25
IC, 12x12, charcoal.....	9 00
IX, 12x12, charcoal.....	11 25
IC, 14x20, charcoal.....	18 00
IX, 14x20, charcoal.....	13 75
DX, 12x12, charcoal, patent roofing..	10 25
DX, 14x20, charcoal.....	15 00
IC, 14x20, leaded.....	9 75
IX, 14x20, leaded.....	11 25
IC, 20x28, leaded.....	20 50
IX, 20x28, leaded.....	23 00
IC, 10x14, best coke.....	9 00

WOODEN WARE—Trade is quiet. We quote Pittsburgh make as follows: Two-hooped buckets, ₱ dozen, $1 90; three-hooped buckets, ₱ dozen, $2 15; two-hooped tubs, three hoops, ₱ doz, $8 00; No. 2 tubs, two hoops, ₱ doz, $7 00; No. 3 tubs, two hoops, ₱ doz, $6 00; keelers, painted tubs, ₱ doz, $7 50; washboards, common, ₱ doz, $2 25; cloths-pins, round head, ₱ box, 90c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Union Drove Yards, Allegheny City.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, September 13, 1875. }

Below will be found the receipts of cattle by rail at the Union Drove Yards today, the name of the consignee and where shipped from, to which we regret that offerings fall short of last week only 46 head, being 456 head, against 541. Add to this number some 175 head driven in from the surrounding country, and the grand total would foot up 670 head, which is just about the same as were in the pens the previous week. The quality of the cattle on sale is not so good as last week. Indeed, there were few really good cattle on the market. Prime 1,400 to 1,600 lbs steers found ready sale at last week's prices, whilst common stock went off slow at prices 25@50c below last Mon

CITY MATTERS.

Eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., September 13, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	30.316	56	80	N.	Fresh.	Fair.
2 P. M.	30.283	68	55	N. E.	Fresh.	Clear.
9 P. M.	30.319	60	76	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.

Mean barometer...30.309 Highest thermom....71
Mean thermometer..61 Lowest thermom....54

Pittsburgh Female College.
Fall term commences September 8th.

G. W. Spencer, Dentist, 254 Penn Avenue.
The preservation of the natural teeth a specialty. Artificial human eyes inserted.

Furnaces and Ranges.
As the season draws near when there is usually an increased demand for heating apparatus, we beg leave to invite the attention of the reader to the card of Messrs. Weldon & Kelly, No. 147 Wood street. This firm manufacture and keep for sale at their extensive warerooms a full supply of the best wrought iron, cast iron and homogeneous steel, warm air furnaces, family and hotel cooking ranges. Those who find it necessary to invest in this direction should by all means give the firm designated a visit before making their selections. By so doing they will have the opportunity of examining the latest and most approved designs, and will besides be offered superior inducements to buy.

A Century After.
Part No 4 of "A Century After, or Picturesque Glimpses of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania," has been received from the agent in this city, Mr. Preston Barr, No, 106 Fourth avenue. It contains a large number of handsome wood engravings, in addition to interesting descriptive letterpress. The publishers, Messrs. Allen, Lane & Scott, made what were considered to be rash promises at the inception of the work, but it must now be admitted that they have not yet failed in them in the slightest degree. No more creditable publication has ever been issued in this country. It is to be completed in fifteen numbers, and is sold only by subscription —price fifty cents per number.

A Cure for Drunkenness.
A medical gentleman publishes the following recipe, which, he says, will surely destroy an appetite for alcoholic drinks. We give it for what it is worth, hoping somebody may be benefitted by it: "Take of tincture of colombo, compound of gentian, tincture of cascarilla, each, one fluid ounce; infusion of quassia, one pint, elixir of vitiol, two fluid drachms and forty minims; mix. The dose is a tablespoonful every hour or two: it may be taken in larger doses and less frequently. Frequent bathing of the head is a valuable auxiliary. It acts as a tonic in some cases in the form of stimulation or vomiting. Its use must be persisted in for some time, that the stomach may retain tone and vigor."

The Temperance Alliance.
There was another session of the Temperance Alliance, yesterday, when reports were heard from two lady speakers, who gave very discouraging accounts of the manner in which they had been received by the public. There was something wrong. The Committee on Speakers were criticised and much modes were suggested for getting up better meetings. No one seemed to apprehend the true reason why large crowds do not flock to hear the Prohibition speakers.

The "resolution" man was on hand, with a long *whereas* and *resolve*, intended to heal the bruise inflicted by the *United Presbyterian*, in its last issue. The plaster would not stick on the wound, and a committee was suggested to procure and burn the resolutions. One gentleman suggested that the party was too young to indulge in vituperation, and that such resolutions did harm by getting into the papers and making a laughing stock of the party. The matter was then dropped.

Released from Jail.
Yesterday the Common Pleas Court No. 1 made an order discharging from the jail James D. Hyndman, who was arrested last Monday and imprisoned on a *ca. sa.*. The prisoner is a constable, and was the defendant in an action brought by B. Wall for damages for trespass and false arrest. Failing to file his affidavit of defense within the time specified, plaintiff asked for judgment, which was entered against the defendant, and has remained. Judgment was entered for the full amount of the claim, five hundred dollars, and after after his arrest, his counsel, Mr. Reardon, made a motion for a rule to show cause why judgment should not be opened. Mr. Reardon claimed that the arrest was illegal, and the amount of damages should have been determined by a Sheriff's jury. The question was argued before Judge Collier, but the decision was reserved until a consultation could be had with Judge Stowe. Yesterday the decision was announced as above, and the defendant was discharged from custody.

Duquesne Grey's Band, Eighteenth Regiment.
This new band completed its organization yesterday, as will be seen by advertisement published elsewhere, and is now ready for business. A glance at the names of the officers will, we are sure, convince any one conversant with such matters that its affairs will be conducted in first-class style. Mr. Arrogast, the band master, is an accomplished musician, a teacher of long years of experience, and a gentleman popular with the public. Mr. Carrigan, the President, is also well known as a musician, and will fill his new post with credit. As to Adolph Ludwig, the business manager, it is hardly necessary to speak. He has been connected with our very best musical organizations for many years, and has an extensive acquaintance among all classes of citizens. He has an established reputation for reliability in all business engagements. The new band is made up of the very best material, and it is within the bounds of reason to predict for it an honorable and prosperous career.

Murder in Fayette County.
A cold-blooded murder was perpetrated on the 9th inst. on the Glover farm, Henry Clay township, Fayette county. The victim was a man named Elias W. Glover, about thirty years of age. He was engaged in sowing wheat, and was shot from behind, three balls lodging in his breast, one passing nearly through and lying under the skin, from whence it was taken at the inquest. A boy named Schrader, a German, was in the field with Glover, but at some distance. Hearing the shots and not seeing Elias, he started toward where he had last seen him, and came close enough to see him lying on the ground apparently dead or stunned. He fled in terror and gave the alarm. Some of the neighbors examined the woods that night and found what they term a "nest," where two men had laid, and the marks where they had rested their guns on the fence to make their aim sure and deadly. Suspicion strongly pointed, strange to say, toward a brother of the victim, named Horace L. Glover, generally known as "Harris," with whom Elias was known to be at feud by their neighbors.

Suit about Coal Mining Stock.
B. C. Sawyer filed a bill in equity yesterday, in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, against Robert B. Phillips and R. Patton Lyon, administrators of William Phillips, deceased, and Robert B. Phillips and the Pittsburgh Coal and Mining Company. The bill sets forth that during the life of William Phillips he purchased three hundred shares of the capital stock of the Pittsburgh Coal and Mining Company, of the value of fifty dollars each, with money belonging to Robert B. Phillips. During the lifetime of William Phillips, Robert Phillips regularly received the dividends accruing from the stock, and the same was recognized as his property, although it was purchased in the name of William Phillips. Complainant declared it as his intention to transfer the stock upon the books of the company to Robert B. Phillips; but the stock still stood in decedent's name at the time of his death. July 1, 1875, Robert B. Phillips assigned the stock and the accrued dividends to the complainant, but the defendants have refused to transfer it. The proceedings are instituted to compel the administrators to assign the stock, and account to him for dividends accruing since the death of William Phillips.

The Best Excursion of the Season.
Arrangements are in progress for the most pleasurable excursion that has taken place this season from Pittsburgh. It will include a ride by rail to Washington City over the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore "Short Line" Railroad, through the most enchanting scenery, and a ride on a beautiful steamer on the Potomac river to Mt. Vernon, the tomb of Washington. The tickets, which will be placed at a reasonable figure, will include the rail and water transportation both ways, admission to the Mt. Vernon grounds, and dinner going and supper returning, at the Queen City Hotel, Cumberland, Md. Very fast time will be made; the train will stop an hour at Cumberland and also at Harper's Ferry, the scene of John Brown's rebellion. The steamer will stop at Alexandria, and the various forts on the Potomac, and ample time will be given to see the sights at the Capital and also Mt. Vernon. Reduced rates at the hotels have been secured, and the railroad companies have promised to cooperate with the gentlemen having the matter in hand to make the excursion a grand success. Some of best families have already manifested a desire to join the party. Full particulars will be given by advertisement shortly.

CITY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday — Large Amount of Business—Flood of Petitions, Resolutions and Other Papers—Communication from the City Assessor Concerning Exonerations—The Municipal Sinking Fund Ordinance Referred to the Finance Committee—Measures Looking to the Improvement of Fifth Avenue and Wood Street, &c., &c.

City Councils, after a two months' vacation, met yesterday and transacted a large amount of business.

SELECT BRANCH.

This branch was called to order shortly after two o'clock with Mr. Aiken, in the absence of President Gross, in the chair.

PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

Under the call of the wards the following petitions, ordinances, etc., were presented and referred to the appropriate committees: Petition for a sewer on Fourth avenue, from a point near Market street to Ferry street; for gas lamps on DeVillier and Webster street, Eleventh ward; of Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company for privilege to erect telegraph poles throughout the city: for opening of Quarry alley, from Hill to Ridge Street; for erection of wooden steps from Wylie to Somers street; for change of grade on Ridge street, between Jefferson and Craig; for permission to erect weigh scales on Thirty-first street; for change of location on Fifth avenue extension, between Frankstown and Lincoln avenues, Twenty-first ward; ordinance providing for the assessment and collection of cost of a bridge over the Pennsylvania Railroad on the line of Ellsworth avenue; ordinance for the purchase of fire engine and hose for the Eighteenth ward; for sewer on Thirteenth street, South Side; petition for water pipe on Homewood avenue; petition for assessing damages caused by grade on Hiland avenue; against the erection of a building by King, Son & Co. on Short street, twenty-sixth ward; for opening of Boundary street, from Hill street to Hill alley. A large number of petitions for reduction and refunding of taxes were also offered and referred.

Mr. Litteil offered an ordinance providing for a temporary loan of $125,000 to pay interest due on bonds issued under the Penn avenue act. Referred to Finance Committee.

STREET SIGNS.

Mr. Braun presented the report of the Committee on Street Signs recommending the adoption of signs similar to a specimen of zinc stencil plate handed in, the cost of which was twenty-five cents each. Report received and sign adopted.

Also the report of the Allegheny Wharf Committee and a resolution providing that all parties having obstructions on the wharf shall remove the same by April 1st, 1876, and that no other obstructions shall hereafter be placed there. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Arnholt offered a resolution providing for the employment of two watchmen at the Point to prohibit parties from illegally dumping filth into the river. Adopted.

THE BROWNSVILLE AVENUE COMMISSION.

Mr. Carr offered the following:

Resolved, That a special committee of two from Select and three from Common Council be appointed for the purpose of auditing accounts of the Commissioners of Brownsville avenue Improvement Commission, and in case of refusal of the Commissioners to submit their accounts, etc., that the City Attorney be and is hereby directed to apply to the Court for an order to comple the Commission to comply with the resolution. The resolution was adopted.

A number of committee reports were presented as already published.

WOODEN BUILDINGS.

Mr. Epping, from the Wooden Building Committee, presented ordinances which were passed as follows: Ordinances granting Jacob Foel right to erect a frame addition to his house on Jane street, Twenty-fifth ward, and granting Messrs. Redfield, Bowen & Co. right to erect a frame building on Second avenue near Cross street.

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Breed, from the Road Committee, offered the following which was adopted: Ordinance regulating an ordinance opening Wyandot lane; authorizing assessment of damages caused by grading Madison street, from Fifth avenue to Forbes street; for paving and curbing Craig street from Fifth avenue to Forbes street, as passed in C. C., and ordinances for grading Louisa street from Atwood street to Ward street and grading Euclid street from Stanton avenue to Jackson street.

VIEWERS' REPORTS.

The Viewers' reports on opening of O'Hara street, Thirty-fourth avenue to Pennsylvania Railroad; on opening of Park street, from Spring street to Lemington avenue; on opening of Forbes street; for construction of Negley avenue sewer.

The report for damages on grade of Hazlewood avenue, was referred back to the Board of Viewers.

Mr. Breed offered a resolution for warrants in favor Thos. D. Owens for $2,190 and Messrs. Fisher, Thomas & Co. for $73 90 for balance due on the construction of sewer on Brady street, to be paid out of the Finance Fund. Referred the Road and Finance Committees.

UNION STREET.

Mr. Herron called up the ordinance grading, paving and curbing Union street, from Fifth avenue to Liberty avenue, and moved its final passage.

Mr. Braun objected to the passage of the ordinance, claiming that the expense would have to be borne by the city, while the opening would be advantageous to only one property holder.

A vote was taken after considerable wrangling and the ordinance was lost when a motion was made to reconsider. Further wrangling was had on this point and the ordinance was finally disposed of by being referred back to the Street Committee.

DEFERRED BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

A number of deferred ordinances were then called up and adopted, as follows: Ordinances repealing an ordinance for the opening of Dyke from Seventeenth to Twenty-first streets; authorizing the vacation of Clifton street between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets; for assessment of damages caused by grading roadway alley, Bates alley, Seventeenth ward, Forbes street and Stanton avenue, from Butler street to Hiland avenue; opening of Hatfield street from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth streets; grading, paving and curbing Cliff street from Cassatt to Ledlie.

The ordinance providing for the investment of the sinking fund in bonds of the city, was presented and referred to the Finance Committee. It was expected that it would be brought up for consideration in Council, but a press of other business prevented it.

Mr. Finley offered a resolution providing that Select Branch hold meetings weekly to clear the desk of business which has accumulated from Common Council. Passed.

Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

The Common Council was called to order at 2:25 P. M., President Negley in the chair.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. James J. Flannery, member elect from the Third ward, *vice* S. P. Fulton, resigned, was sworn in and took his seat.

PETITIONS, ETC.

The following petitions and other papers were presented and properly referred: Petition from Allegheny Valley Railroad asking for a free pipe on Nineteenth street for gas lamp on Crawford street; of John B. McCandless for refunding overpaid taxes; for privilege to erect frame building for election polls in Third district of the Eighth ward; petition for water pipes on Forbes street; of Joseph Wigman, for reduction of taxes in the Sixteenth ward; for location of fire engine house, Thirteenth ward; for opening and location of an alley from Kirkpatrick to Lowen street, between Railroad street and Grandview; ordinance for the prevention of cruelty to animals in the city; petitions for lamps on Carson street, Twenty-sixth ward; petition for gas lamps on Hiland avenue extension; for assessments of damages and benefits on Liberty avenue.

BUSINESS FROM THE STREET COMMITTEE.

Mr. Thomson, from the Street Committee, presented the following business: Ordinance opening Liberty avenue, from Thirty-second to Thirty-third street, at a width of eighty feet. Passed. Ordinance for grading and curbing Rosetta street from Overhill to Dinwidie street. Passed. Ordinance for grading, paving and curbing Twenty-eighth street, from Carson street to Railroad, Twenty-fourth Side. Mr. McNamara presented a remonstrance. Ordinance and remonstrance referred back to Street Committee. Ordinance for paving from Forty-third to Forty-fourth street. Passed. Ordinance for the assessment of damages and benefits caused by the grading of Wylie avenue, from Kirkpatrick to Herron avenue, Passed. Ordinance for the construction of a boardwalk on St. Clair street, from Grandview avenue, Southern avenue, Thirty-second ward. Passed. Ordinance for a boardwalk on Syracuse street, from Washington to Kirkpatrick street, Thirty-second ward. Passed. Ordinance changing the name of Railroad street, between Virginia avenue to Arthur street, Thirty-second ward. Passed. Ordinance for the grading and curbing of Union alley, from Grant street to the upper line of the Johns estate, Seventeenth ward. Passed. Ordinance for a boardwalk on the west side of Kirkpatrick street, from Grandview avenue to Bedford street, Thirty-second ward. Passed. Ordinance for the opening of Fisk street, from Butler street to Penn avenue. Passed. Ordinance for a boardwalk on Southern avenue (northwest side), from Charles Neville avenue, Thirty-second ward. Passed. Ordinance for a boardwalk on Washington street, from Grandview avenue to Grand avenue, Thirty-second ward. Passed. Ordinance for a boardwalk on Grand avenue (northwest side), from Washington street to George street, Thirty-second ward. Passed. Ordinance for a boardwalk on Bedford street (west side), from Kirkpatrick street to connect with a boardwalk already constructed thereon. Passed. Ordinance for a boardwalk on Railroad street (southeast side), from Virginia avenue to a connection with a boardwalk already constructed thereon. Passed. Ordinance for a boardwalk on Bedford street (east side), from Grandview avenue to Virginia avenue. Passed. Ordinance opening Zelia street, from Southern avenue to Grand avenue, Thirty-second ward. Passed. Ordinance for ty-second ward. Passed. Ordinance for paving and curbing Sarah street, from Thirtieth street to city line. Passed. Ordinance vacating Hill street from Brownsville avenue to Bailey's line, ordering abandonment of grading thereon, and providing payment for work already done, amounting to $8,368 32. Referred back to Street Committee. Ordinance amending an ordinance authorizing the opening of Piermont street, Thirty-fifth ward, and over Ekbs alley to Bertha street, Thirty-second ward, so as to read "from Spruce street to Bingham street." Passed. Ordinance fixing the width of sidewalks on the west side of Thirty-fifth street. Passed. Ordinance for sewer on property of Michael McCullough, from the end of the present sewer on Forty-second street, for a distance of twenty feet. Referred back to Street Committee. Ordinance for opening Arch street from Ledlie street to Cassett street. Laid over. Ordinance for opening Virginia avenue from Oneida street to Shaler's line, Thirty-fifth ward. Passed.

Reports of viewers on opening Cowan street, from Southern avenue to Hall street; on widening Ann street from Magee to Stevenson street. Approved. Report of viewers on the damages by grading on Main street, from Penn to Liberty avenue; also a number of appeals from the report. Referred to Committee on Appeals.

SURVEY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Aull, from the Survey Committee, presented an ordinance for the location of McCandless avenue; also, one for the restoration of the original grade on Irvine avenue extension; both ordinances were accompanied by negative recommendations, which were approved. Also, ordinance locating Spruce street, so as to extend it to Grandview avenue, instead of Grand avenue, as originally passed. Passed. Ordinance changing the grade of Ridge street, Thirteenth ward. Referred back to the committee. Ordinance opening Sassafras alley, from Twenty-eighth to Twenty-ninth streets. Passed.

REPAIRMAN'S COMPENSATION.

Mr. Thomson, from the Police Committee, presented an ordinance fixing the police telegraph repairman's compensation at $250 per annum. Passed.

THE CITY ASSESSOR TO COUNCILS.

A communication from City Assessor Pheips was read. It was in response to a resolution passed by Councils July 16, 1875, directing the Assessor to issue exonerations of taxes in favor of certain persons on specified abatements of valuations. The Assessor informs Councils that he cannot obey the instructions contained in the resolution for the following reasons: The only power given Councils over the valuation of taxable property is contained in an act entitled "An act giving power to the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh to equalize the valuations of the taxable property within the city for city purposes." Now, while this act gives Councils power to direct the manner in which valuations shall be equalized, it gives them no power to revise or alter them, except through the Board of Revision. Section three of said act specifically and definitely provides that a Board of Revision shall be formed by the addition of one person from each ward, at an election to be provided for by ordinance of the city Councils; the said Board shall meet, revise and equalize the valuations of all taxable property upon such basis and under such regulations as Councils shall direct; and Councils shall have power to direct the mode of ascertaining and defining such valuations. * * While the act defines the legislative powers of Councils over valuations, it gives them no executive power whatever.

The paper was received and filed.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

An ordinance for grading, paving and curbing Magee street, action upon which was postponed at a former meeting, was called up and passed.

Messrs. Seibert French and Finnerty were appointed on the part of C. C. on the committee to audit the accounts of the Brownsville avenue Commission.

On the request by S. C. for a committee of conference on the bill of the executors of H. B. Swoope, Messrs. Thomson and Kerr were appointed on the part of C. C.

An ordinance granting Hussey, Binns & Co. the right to erect a building at the corner of Twenty-seventh and Railroad streets, Twelfth ward. In S. C. passed. C. C. concurred.

No other Select Council business was taken up.

NEW BUSINESS.

Resolution for gas lamps on Lincoln avenue and Lake street, Twenty-first ward. Referred.

Resolution instructing the Superintendent of the Water Works to devise means to provide a better supply of water for the upper stories of business houses in the lower part of the city, the supply being insufficient during business hours. Passed.

Resolution to have Overhill road, in Mansfield avenue, Thirty-sixth ward. Referred.

Mr. Flinn called up an ordinance for the grading and paving of Vilcksy street, from Stevenson to Pride street. Passed.

THE BAD CONDITION OF THOROUGHFARES.

Mr. Meyran offered a resolution that a committee of three from Common Council be appointed to confer with the City Solicitor, the Street Committee and property owners on Wood street and Penn avenue, in relation to the cause of putting those thoroughfares in passable condition before winter. It is complained that thousands of dollars' worth of goods are damaged by dust and other causes in consequence of the wretched condition of said thoroughfares, and there is no excuse for delay in taking measures to remedy the evil. Both the city or property holders must do this, but let it be done at once. Let a public meeting be called, where all interested may be present, and some feasible plan to Councils at their next meeting.

Mr. Thomson stated that the viewers of street improvements would be partly local and partly public, and that the city and the property owners would have to bear the expense, each an equal amount. As there was no money in the street fund, the matter would have to rest until the next appropriations, in 1876.

The resolution was passed, and Messrs. Meyran, Thomson and Wainwright were appointed on the part of Common Council. Adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

John Shirk, of Venango county, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Rogers.

John Horn, of Scranton, Luzerne county, filed a similar petition, which was referred to Register Willard.

Harry Ferris, bankrupt, Crawford county. The appointment of John Shearer as assignee, approved.

H. W. C. Doddle, creditor, vs. the Eclipse Oil Company, debtor, Venango county. The reports of Register Rogers, appointed to ascertain the value of certain securities, were presented and filed, subject to exceptions.

James Tubbs *et al.*, vs. Charles A. Boone, Luzerne county. The debtor adjudged bankrupt and the matter referred to Register Willard.

Concord Savings Bank, debtor, Butler county. Rule granted on J. W. Christy, petitioning debtor, to show cause why his restraining order granted against J. Y. Foster should not be dissolved, returnable on the 23d inst.

Cyrus E. Anderson, bankrupt, Beaver county. Register Shafer's report on the petition of Cross & McOmber, creditors, for the ascertainment and liquidation of their liens, confirmed nisi.

S. W. Paine, bankrupt, Bradford county. Register Overton's report on a similar petition of E. Pomroy *et al.*, confirmed absolute, and the assignee ordered to sell. Register on the petition of Pomroy Bros. also confirmed absolute.

Whitney, Cook & Co., creditors, vs. Wm. Slaughterbeck, debtor, Allegheny City. The debtor filed an answer denying the allegations of bankruptcy, and a jury trial was ordered for the 4th of October. An argument was had on motion for an injunction against John W. Graham *et al.*, and further argument adjourned until the 20th inst.

Wm. H. McClelland, debtor, Pittsburgh. An argument was had on the rule on the debtor to show cause why proceedings in bankruptcy should not be discussed, and the decision of the court was reserved.

B. B. Holliday, Tioga county, bankrupt. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate confirmed absolutely.

Charles W. Zaner, bankrupt, Bradford county. The Register's report on the petition of Samuel Wolf, landlord, confirmed absolute, and the assignee ordered to pay the amount of rent due.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

A *nolle pros* was allowed in the case of Anson Chaffins, indicted for larceny by bailee, on oath of Thomas Ferguson.

Willie Oyler was convicted of two charges of obtaining money by false pretenses by Beebe and J. A. Courtney. Mr. Courtney, whose residence is in Allegheny City, was absent from home with his family, for a period of months during the summer, and left Mr. Beebe in charge of the premises. On the 7th of August, about six o'clock in the evening, when Mr. Beebe returned home from work, he was surprised by the appearance of the rooms, that the house had been entered. He started up the stairs, and the first thing he heard was a scuffle returned and that he heard him up stairs, he called to him, when he heard an exclamation of surprise and the click of a revolver. He recognized the revolver as his own, from the three clicks he heard, and having no weapon of defense, ran down stairs and out of the front door. Two men from a shoe ran down after him, and he recognized the one legged Oyler, with his crutch, as one of these persons. They escaped, but Oyler was afterward captured, from the description given. The person with him was "Yorkshire Johnny," as Oyler called him, who is still at large. A gold headed cane belonging to Mr. Courtney, and other silver belonging to Mr. Beebe, were the only things missing, although several things of value were found piled in the cellar. Oyler, when in the lock-up, told an officer that the cane could be found in the cellar, where it was afterwards found. The court sentenced him to one year's imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary on each charge.

A *nolle pros* was allowed in the case of John Hock, indicted for selling liquor on each of P. McClintock. The prosecutor was not present to prosecute.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

On an order from this court, Philip Tress was committed to jail yesterday. The prisoner failed to obey the order of court for the payment of costs in the matter of the estate of William Keyser, deceased.

Arrested for Larceny.

Joseph McKnight, *alias* McCall, was arrested yesterday by the Mayor's police on a charge of larceny preferred by John Straub. It is alleged that the accused stole $28 from the prosecutor on Sunday, at the tavern of Martin Carney, on Water street. Held for a hearing.

THE FAST MAIL TRAINS.

Arrival of the Pennsylvania Train Last Evening—Departure for Chicago—New York and Philadelphia Newspapers at 6.15 p. m. Day of Publication.

The "limited" fast mail train of the Pennsylvania Railroad arrived, strictly on time, at 6 o'clock last evening from New York. At 6.15 thanks to Mr. T. E. Watt ticket agent of the road, all the New York and Philadelphia papers of the same morning were on our table. The train was received at the Union Depot by many railroad officials, employees and citizens with cheers, the best time on record being made by it. Besides officials of the road and postmasters, representatives of nearly all the papers of New York, Philadelphia and Harrisburg were among the passengers, and after supping at the Depot Hotel they sped away for Chicago.

Different sections of the train started yesterday morning, (making proper allowances for the different distances) from New York, Philadelphia and Washington, Harrisburg the common junction of these sections, all of which connected at that point, and from thence west to Pittsburgh formed one train. The connection with Harrisburg was made from what is known as the Allentown route over the New Jersey Central, from Philadelphia over the main stem of the Pennsylvania Road, and from Baltimore and Washington by way of Baltimore and Potomac and Northern Central Roads. Connections will be made at Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago. Postal distribution cars have been prepared but will not be used until the 16th, when the Northern Central Road promises to be ready to send its postal express by the Northern line of railroad between New York and Chicago. The Pennsylvania Company's train left Chicago at 7:20 in the morning and it was expected to make Chicago in twenty-four hours. A limited number of passengers only will be carried on this train, in order that perfect accommodations may be provided and schedule time made to destination. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has provided a superb equipment, including elegant parlor and palace cars, and every possible requisite for speed, comfort and safety. The departure and arrival of this train has been arranged so as to furnish the most perfect accommodations to business and travelers.

WHAT THE "HERALD" SAYS.

The New York *Herald*, of yesterday, brought by the train, says of the enterprise:

"While the great city slept this morning the Pennsylvania Railroad started from Jersey City its first "limited" fast mail and newspaper train at fifteen minutes to five o'clock. The Postoffice Department, however, will not have the mails ready for it before next Thursday.

The connecting ferryboats left the New York side at half-past four o'clock from Cortland and Desbrosses streets, and soon after entered the Jersey City slip, adjacent to the Pennsylvania railroad depot and newspapers. Last evening a *Herald* reporter called upon Mr. Samuel Carpenter, the general Eastern passenger agent of the road, who went out in charge of the train, to gain his views on the subject. He said: "We are to run on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday independently of the postal authorities We will deliver free of charge for these three days all New York newspapers intended for Chicago, as well as Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lousville, St. Louis and Chicago. We are determined to show that we can do as well as any other road. Our road is steel railed, double tracked and stone balanced, and we intend to run to Chicago in twenty-four hours. It is shorter than any other route. We only carry passengers to principal points, but we dont want many of them as it would make the train heavy. We go to Pittsburgh without stopping. Mr. D. M. Boyd, the General Passenger Agent of the road, will join the train at Philadelphia and go through to Cincinnati and Chicago. The first separation of newspaper matter takes place at Pittsburgh, whence the Chicago papers will proceed by the Fort Wayne road arriving at 6:30 p. m. The original train proceeds to Columbus, via the Pan Handle road, with the Cincinnati and Louisville matter, and another train on the Vandalia road instantly goes on to Indianapolis and St. Louis. Not a moment's time will be lost, and quickness will be constantly aimed at."

THE SCHEDULE.

The following is the postal schedule west, which was issued simultaneously yesterday from the New York and Pittsburgh railway postoffices:

Leave...New York	4:30 A. M.
Arrive...Philadelphia	7:15 A. M.
Leave...Philadelphia	7:20 A. M.
Arrive...Harrisburg	10:25 A. M.
Leave...Harrisburg	10:35 A. M.
Arrive...Altoona	2:50 P. M.
Leave...Altoona	3:00 P. M.
Arrive...Pittsburgh (Penna. R. time)	6:00 P. M.
Leave...Pittsburgh (Columbus time)	5:50 P. M.
Arrive...Chicago (Chicago time)	6:30 A. M.

FOR THE SOUTHWEST.

Arrive...Columbus	12:00 midnight.
Arrive...Cincinnati	6:15 A. M.
Arrive...Indianapolis	6:00 A. M. Columb's time.
Arrive...St. Louis	1:00 or 1:10 P. M.

FOR THE NORTHWEST AND WASHINGTON.

Leave...Washington	6:07 A. M.
Leave...Calvert	7:25 A. M.
Leave...Union Depot	7:30 A. M.
Arrive...Harrisburg	10:25 A. M.

Mr. Carpenter says that he thinks the road can do still better than the schedule time.

HOW THE TRAIN WAS MADE UP.

The train this morning consisted of a locomotive, (No. 420) considered the finest and most powerful engine that runs on the Pennsylvania road. It is comparatively new, and was run to Philadelphia by Engineer Thomas Brady, who is a stickler for fast time. He once took Commodore Vanderbilt to Philadelphia *en route* to the Baltimore Railroad Convention in two hours. Behind the engine came the baggage car, containing to-day's New York papers, which were thrown off at all stations along the line, according to the addresses affixed by their various senders. After the baggage car came postal car No. 10, after which came car No. 14; then came the car of Mr. A. J. Cassatt, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which contained the representatives of the New York press. It is one of the most elegant of the palace cars, and accommodates about a dozen journalists. The conductor of the train was Mr. Samuel Knowles, one of the oldest conductors on the road. There will be no feeding at restaurants on the road, the cars being all provisioned. No passengers were taken by the train. It was thought possible by the run to Philadelphia would be made in two hours, although the schedule time is two hours and forty minutes.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

The Scarcity in the Upper Wards—Suggestions from the Superintendent.

A special meeting of the Water Committee was held last evening, Chairman Brown presiding.

The Superintendent of the old water works presented the following communication:

"There have been a great many complaints of late in regard to the scarcity of the water supply in several localities, viz: Webster street from Washington to High, and from Seventh avenue to Grant street; on Denny from Seventh avenue to Grant; on Fountain from Seventh avenue to Washington; on Chatham from Webster to Fifth avenue. There have also been complaints from residents living on Federal street from Wylie to Logan; also on Wylie from High to Logan street, but not to the extent as those from the streets first mentioned. All this the old portion of the city, supplied from the three upper reservoirs, the only connection from said reservoir being a 15-inch pipe running along Logan street; thence down Wylie street to Fifth avenue, thence connecting with a 12-inch pipe running down said avenue to Liberty. All side streets being supplied from this main, the heavy draw in Grant street over the old portion of the city, consequently the above named streets being on high grounds the water is drawn from them at the lower points. The larger pipe leading from the reservoir would supply the demand in the old portion of the city and at the same time supply the higher points. But on the other hand this would call for more pumping machinery and the purchase of more pumps, boilers, &c.

"There is a complaining desire to have the pipes connected with the upper reservoir but it is out of the question to do so, as this reservoir is at present using nearly one-half of the city and is now taxed to its utmost. To take any more water from this reservoir would be doing injustice to Fort Wayne, as it receives high points who at present receive but a very partial supply.

"The cause of complaint on the part of the citizens can be relieved to a certain extent by laying a pipe from the lower reservoir down Bedford avenue and also connecting to Seventh avenue which would increase the head of water in the high parts before mentioned. If by any accident the supply should run short, this connection can be cut off and the city will be in no worse position than at present."

Some discussion was had in regard to remedying the evil, but no action was taken, owing to the expense that would be involved and the limited amount of the appropriation remaining yet unexpended.

The Superintendent was ordered to lower the pipe on Lake street, Twenty-first ward, and to repair the brake in the pipe on Bedford avenue.

There was considerable business connected with the Water Extension department awaiting attention, but there not being a quorum of the Water Extention Committee, the meeting adjourned.

Fires in Allegheny.

An alarm was given from box 27, about ten o'clock yesterday forenoon, which called the firemen to a frame shed on Beaver avenue, belonging to John Brown, Esq. A few buckets of water put the fire out, and the loss does not exceed ten dollars.

The alarm about nine o'clock last night was caused by a burning chimney on Third street, near North avenue. No damage.

Henry Smith & Son's,
98 Wylie avenue, the well known and popular merchant tailors, are in receipt of a very large and elegant stock of fall goods, embracing all the novelties of the season. An inspection of the same will well repay any of our readers.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The New and Elegant Descriptive Volume.

We are indebted to Mr. D. M. Boyd, Jr., General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for a copy of the elegant new book entitled "The Pennsylvania Railroad: Its Origin, Construction, Condition and Connections; embracing Historical, Descriptive and Statistical Notices of Cities, Towns, Villages, Stations, Industries and Objects of Interest on Its Various Lines in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. By William B. Sipos. Illustrated. Published by the Passenger Department, Philadelphia, 1875."

The volume is of an irregular size, being about seven and a half by ten and a half inches, printed on beautifully tinted paper, in large, clear type, illustrated by one hundred and thirteen engravings, including portraits of J. Edgar Thomson (late President) and Col. Thomas A. Scott, President, and containing two hundred and eighty-one pages. The letter press is in the highest style of the typographical art, while the drawings are by such eminent artists as Moran, Hamilton, Schell, Darley and others, and engraved by James W. Lauderbach. The frontispiece is entitled "The Old Way," and represents a Conestoga wagon and a stage coach, at a cross-roads tavern—a scene quite familiar in this State thirty years ago.

The introductory is very brief, the design of the book being indicated by its title. Accuracy has been the principal end in view in its preparation; and all sources of information—including personal observation—have been made available. The stations on the main line are given continuously, with distances, on the New Jersey division, from New York to Philadelphia, and on the Pennsylvania division, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. The branch roads are taken up as they are reached from the East, and distances given on them from the point of connection with the main line. The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad is described from its initial point at Sunbury.

The book opens with an interesting sketch of the progress of railway transportation, during the past two hundred years, in Europe and America, and of the public improvements in Pennsylvania, covering a period of over half a century. This is naturally followed by a history of the great Pennsylvania Railroad, including biographical sketches of the late J. Edgar Thomson and Col. Thomas A. Scott, both of whom contributed so largely to the success and development of the enterprise.

The description of the New Jersey division is illustrated by a number of fine engravings of scenes in the New Jersey city, Newark, Elizabeth, New Brunswick, Princeton and Trenton. The main line of the Pennsylvania road, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, is described very fully, occupying one hundred and seventeen pages. The illustrations present many familiar views in Philadelphia, and striking scenes at all principal points west. Coming to our own city, we have "Pittsburgh—View from Coal Hill," "Mount Washington by Moonlight," "Grand Avenue and Side Walk," and several "Iron and Steel Manufacture;" and "Union Depot." The historical facts are necessarily brief, and the statistical information has been brought down to the close of 1870. The population of Pittsburgh is put down at 86,076—the census figures—while this really fell short of 100,000, having been consolidated since the last census.

In describing the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, (leased line), we have sketches of Greensburg, Latrobe, Derry, Blairsville, Leechburg, Freeport and Allegheny, with brief notices of the smaller places. There is a fine view of "The Allegheny River at Freeport," and also of "Prospect Park," Allegheny City.

The Philadelphia and Erie road is very fully described, and handsomely illustrated.

One page is devoted to the "Organization of the Pennsylvania Railroad for 1875," giving the names of the directors, general officers, and officers of the several divisions—New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia and Erie.

There is a table showing the mileage of roads owned and operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, of which the following is a summary:

	Miles.
Pennsylvania division	388.2
New Jersey division	411.
Philadelphia and Erie division	351.4
Total	1,651.3

In addition to the above, there are the following roads, controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

	Miles.
West Jersey Railroad	129.2
Unionand Logan Valley	125.0
Pittsburgh,